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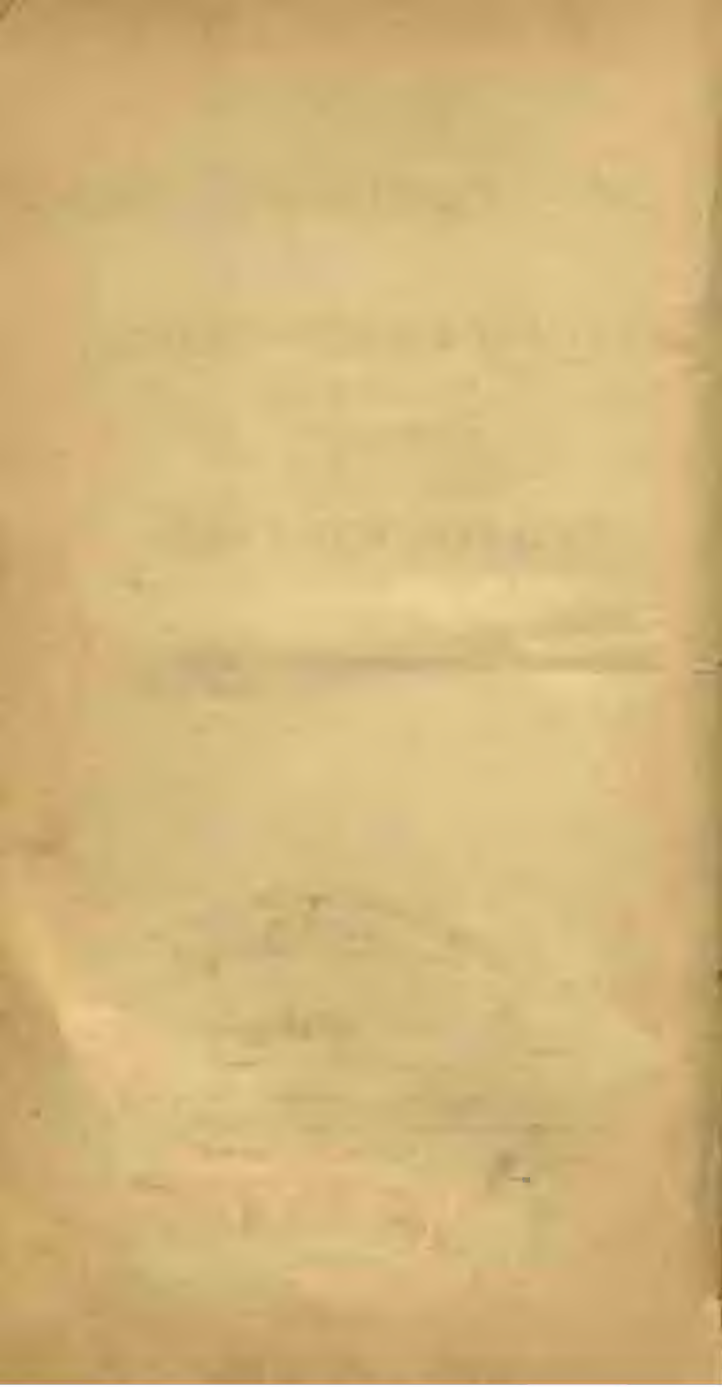
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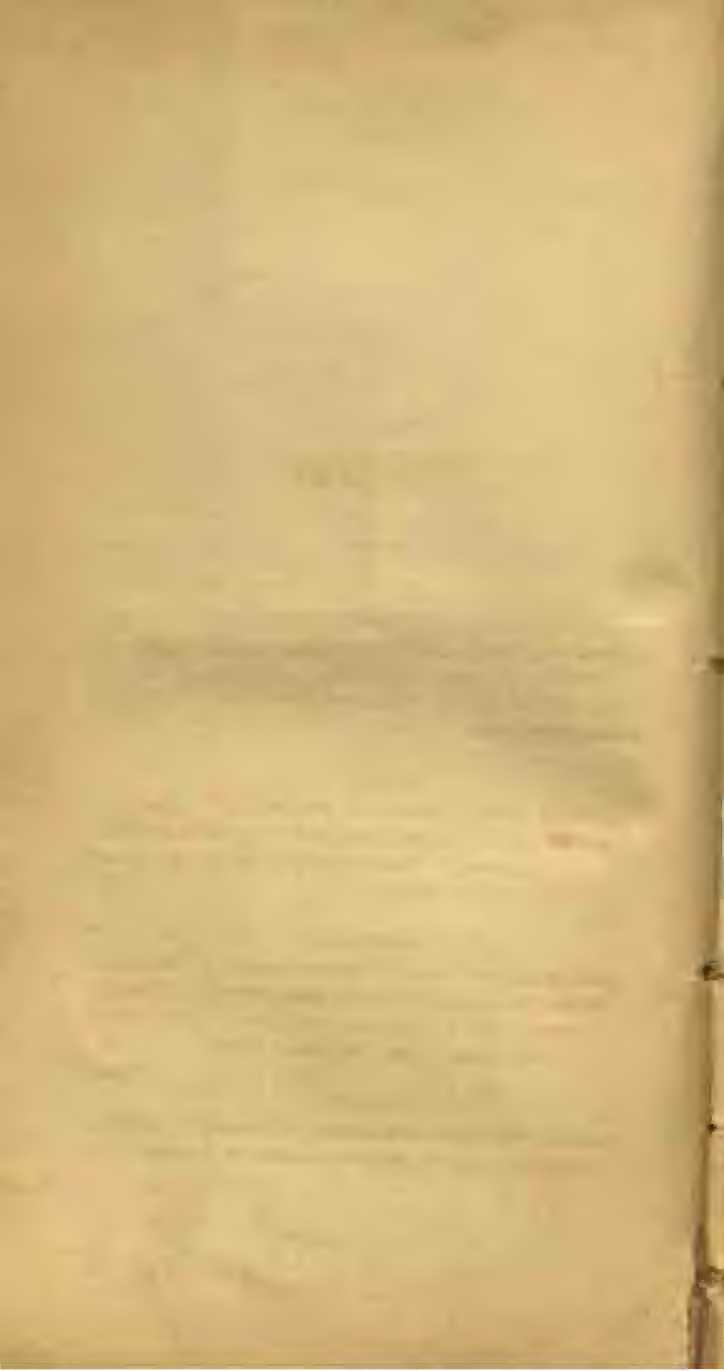
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Add

To J. B. T. Esq.

THE Editor gladly avails himself of permission to dedicate the following brief Memoir and Correspondence, intended to present the thoughts and feelings of a few kindred spirits thrown together in a Mutual station in England, to one who thoroughly appreciated the abilities, and highly esteemed the amiable character, of the lamented subject of them; and who still bears in affectionate remembrance the long departed friend of his early manhood.





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INTRODUCTION.

GEORGE AUGUSTUS ADDISON, whose letters to various friends form the present volume of "Indian Reminiscences," was born at Calcutta in 1792, and was at an early age sent to England for his education. His father, the late John Addison, Esq., was in the civil service of the Honourable East India Company. He held the situation of Judge of Nattore, at the period of his son's birth, and, subsequently, other situations high in the service; and, at the time of his death, was Resident of Bandah.

Mr Addison, senior, as the nearest collateral descendant, was heir-at-law to the colo-

brated moralist—that great man having only a daughter in the direct line, who died unmarried. George, when in his fifth year, was entered at Hackney School, then a celebrated place of education for youth, under the charge of Dr Newcombe. There he highly distinguished himself by ability and application to his studies, and his name still remains in the old school-house, engraved in characters of gold, with that of others the most eminent of Dr Newcombe's pupils. Having finished his course of study at this academy, he embarked for India, being then in his sixteenth year. Without entering into the details of his useful career, suffice it to say, that in the course of a few years he became private secretary to J. S. Raffles, Esq. (afterwards Sir Stamford Raffles,) then governor of Java.

The duties of this important situation George Addison fulfilled to the entire satisfaction of the governor and all connected with him, and was rapidly entering upon a

career of extended usefulness, when he was, in the inscrutable providence of God, cut off in his twenty-second year, by a fever incidental to the climate of Java.

No better testimony can be given to his merits than the following letter from the governor of Java, on the melancholy occasion of his secretary's decease :—

Extract of a Letter from the Governor of Java, to the Secretary of the Supreme Government of Batavia :—

BATAVIA, 21st Jan. 1811.

"SIR,—I am directed by the Honourable the Lieut.-Governor in Council, to report to you the death of Mr G. A. Addison, assistant secretary to the revenue and judicial departments.

In communicating this lamented occurrence, the Lieut.-Governor in Council is anxious to take the opportunity of expressing the high sense he entertains of the talents, merits, and services of Mr Addison. His abilities and acquirements were remarkably great: his application and exertions

unwearied; and his personal conduct as amiable as his public services were eminent.

"The Lieut.-Governor in Council, therefore, sincerely regrets his loss in every point of view.

(Signed)

"CHARLES ASSEY,

"Secretary to the Government."

LETTERS.

LETTER I.

Calcutta, March 1844

MY DEAR MRS —

Your note of the 21st has only this moment come to my hands, owing to my missing my diligence* on the road; for I am again playing truant and have come in to see my friend Mr W**** a thing to which I would make all *best* considerations give way. I leave this place again, however, to-morrow.

I am glad you agree with me in opinion of the "Calcutta Magazine." It is a wretched compilation. I have just received the third number, and find, as I expected, a progressive deterioration. Really, if you would give me a little help, we could make up as good a "Mofussil Magazine;" what do you

* Freeman

† Indigo works

think of a trial! I think I could muster up a respectable force: poetry and belles-lettres from —; Hindustani, and general topics and poetry, from Colonel B*****; eccentricity from Major K****; arabic and poetry from Mr W*****; Arabic, Persian, and a little poetry, from Captain H*****; Bengalee, and perhaps something else, from R*****; no politics from M*****; French philosophy from Campar; a chance of March; a good deal, I would be the string to tie the nose-gay together with; and in taking on myself the mechanical part of transcribing, I should not have the least secure duty. First Number to be published first July—hope to receive encouragement from obliging and sensible correspondents—shall spare no exertions to deserve their favour, &c. &c. &c. Is not this a very *ferocious* proposal? In truth, as I am now about to visit the jungles, whence I shall not return till the manufacturing season is over, I know nothing fairer than to get rid of my own sound by transferring it to you here, who have society as a counterbalance. Pray do not laugh at me.

Thirty letters to make into words is a little too bad! I am not quite an Œdipus; moreover, it

is contrary to all anagrammatic rules to make up letters or words into more than one word: I will, however, puzzle at it. As to the trick through which I blundered so awkwardly at your house, it is gone past redemption; in vain I have set my wits to work at it—it has completely foiled them; but as it has played the same trick to you (who, I believe, could know it as well as myself,) I ought not to complain.

As to Gertrude—doctors, I believe, differ. It is originally German; and as all the *g's* in the language are hard, perhaps the pronouncing it thus is most correct; but the soft manner is, in my opinion, most suitable to an English mouth; and though the tale is rather against me, this is the way in which I always pronounce the lady's name. *Mais l'un ou l'autre se dit*, and you may therefore take your choice.

The "Armenian" is not so good as I had expected; but, as you are an admirer of Schiller's, I will send it to you. It has, of course, a sufficiency of *horror*. (For me more than enough.) One person observes, that, though he has a retentive memory, yet he cannot recollect the number of murders he has committed. It concludes by *killing off* with a

stroke of lightning, the last of the *dramatis personæ*.

Lord Valentia is an inelegant writer, and a very stupid observer. At Raj-mahal, he must have shut his eyes, for he says—"a terrible fire burned the palace to the ground, and the river carried away nearly the whole of the town. No vestiges, even of its ancient magnificence remain!" Now, positively, the whole town is one vestige of ancient magnificence. I spent a day among its ruins last year, and saw nothing, for miles, but ruins of magnificent palaces. There is stone and marble enough to build a couple of great cities "in these degenerate days;" nor are these all on the ground. High walls, numberless windows, grand gateways, long galleries, and never-ending colonnades, on every side refute Lord Valentia.

I hope to have the pleasure of seeing you sometime at Choue this evening. Do not play with Mr R——; you do not fight him on equal ground, for your attention is rather more volatile than his. He plays an excellent Spanish game; that is, he may bequash an unfinished one to his great-grandsons—I am yours sincerely,

G. A. ARMOES.

LETTER II.

March 1811.

I SHALL be obliged to you for the "Italian." I perfectly coincide with you as to "Edapha." It is inferior not only to the "Italian," but also to the "Sicilian Romance." The explaining away the mysteries in it, is very ill managed; in this respect, the "*Romanzo of the Pyrenees*" excels it much. There are two or three little pieces of poetry, which, though not comparable with Charlotte Smith's, yet are, I think, good. The great flaw it has acquired rests on its descriptions: and certainly, these are given in very elegant poetical phrase; but they are too numerous, and all are too much wrought. Not one of them gives a distinct landscape—"rocks roll on rocks, and floods push floods along." A real master in this art gives the scene to your eye at one stroke—witness Homer's night-piece, the finest in all poetry, in five lines.

Even in the "Pyramids," where Mrs Radcliffe is said to rise above herself, to me she only gives a fine idea of chaos, "where hot, cold, moist, and dry," strive still for mastery, and bring to battle their "embryon atoms." What with the Mediterranean on one side, and the towering hills on the other, I find myself "quarrelled in a boggy cyrtis, neither sea nor good dry land," and like the fowl, "o'er bog or steep, through strait, rough, dense, or rare, with head, hands, wings, or feet, pursue my way; and swim or sink, or walk, or creep, or fly."

Did you ever, setting aside the beauty of the language, try to view with your mind's eye one of these landscapes, "in all its bearings," as given by Mrs Radcliffe? I defy you to form, unassisted by your own ideas, a good picture from her. It is "confusion worse confounded;" but nothing is harder than this art of description.

A certain philosopher once endeavoured to give a blind man the idea of a beautiful red colour; and accordingly, having gone through many sagacious definitions, the blind man was asked to what he assimilated in his mind the fine idea the philosopher had tried to impress on his mind; he answered, that from all he had heard, he could suppose

that the only thing resembling it must be brown sugar!

I return the "*Lady of the Lake*"—the person of which has pleased me much.

Whatever Walter Scott writes must be well worth the reading, and must contain sparks of true poetic fire; but what pity that he only sparkles who might blaze! There are some fine passages in this poem: the description of Ellen is one of the most beautiful. The opening of the 4th canto is also pretty.

I am much surprised at Scott's being able to preserve so equable a tone throughout a poem: he never did this before; here, however, he flows throughout almost without a ripple; but whether this is peculiar to his poem or not, is another matter; he certainly never sinks to the faults of the "*Lay*" and "*Marmion*," and on the other hand, he never rises, or rather soars, to their beauties. Without professing to be a judge, I can of course form an opinion; and I think that the "*Lady of the Lake*" is equal, or even superior to "*Marmion*," but very far indeed inferior to the "*Lay of the Last Minstrel*."

What I have before particularly admired in him, was his very happy choice of measure—making his

line echo to his sense; thus, in my favourite poem, the "Lay," how exquisite is the abruptness with which he relates the death of Brankmar's chief:—

"When the arrows of high Deodain
Saw lance-plates, and helmets redder,
And heard the drops's deadly yell—
Thus the chief of Brankmar fell."

How well chosen a measure is the following for pathetic subjects,—

"Yours of an hour's'd sudden
Mix with my polluted stream;
Margaret of Brankmar, sweeten laden,
Mourns beneath the moon's pale beam."

The following even imitates the pace of his horse,—

"O swiftly and speed
My apple-grey steed,
That drinks of the Tostet dew,
Before break of day,
The warrior 'gan sing,
Again will I be here."

And the following, too, though of the simplest ballad kind possible, perhaps from that very cause has much beauty, and even pathos,—

"Twice that in the ring they ride,
(Though William at the ring rides well,
But that my sire his own will chide,
It is not told by Hamhelle."

The parenthesis above is admirable. This, too, I admire highly, —

" And such St. Clair was buried there,
With candle, with book, and with knell,
Not the son-at-arms rung, and the wild warble sung,
The dirge of lovely Rosalind."

A thousand other instances might be given of the imitative sloth of his ear; after which I cannot congratulate him on the following choice of a funeral measure :—

" The hand of the weeper
Takes the eyes that are heavy,
But the voice of the weeper
Walks unchained in glory;
The airman winds rushing,
Waft the juncos that are married;
But our flower was in fading,
When lightning was absent."

To me this measure has not a particle of wit in it; and the catch that the voice is obliged to make in reading it, inspires any thing but solemnity, which should be slow and equalled. I do not much admire, either, such verse as the following :—

" Heaven and its happy dew,
Earth had it up now."

Enough of hypercriticism. I return the second volume of Anderson's Poets.

LETTER III.

April 1831.

I mention Kirkc White, whom I have kept thus long, because it was necessary to ~~more~~ than read him. It is paying an ill compliment to the author to say that his book excited so base a passion in my heart as envy—yet I must confess this to have been the case—and I do envy him both his head and his heart, above all I have ever known or read of. It is no slight praise, and yet is strictly true, to say that he is the most faultless character to be met with in our literary annals; he at once possesses genius without eccentricity; piety without fanaticism; learning without pedantry; and, what is more rare, *with common sense*. His public life was not more pure than his private, and whatever be the relation of life in which he is to be judged, it will, equally with any other, successfully stand the test; in short, to sum up his whole character, he never said

what he could have wished unsaid ; nor did he ever do that which he could afterwards have wished undone. And who can claim an equal peer? Not Bacon, "the wisest, noblest, nearest of mankind." Not Spenser, for H. K. White would never have stooped to remind even his sovereign of a promise. Not Milton ; "such was his malignity, that hell grew darker at his frown." Not Shakespeare ; H. K. White never stole down. Not Dryden, who has written what he ought to have blushed to read. Not Addison, who "hated for arts that aimed himself to rise." Not Pope, peevish and unamiable. Not Swift, detestable. Not Savage, wild and dissipated. Not Johnson, overbearing and morose. Not, in short, any one that I can call to memory, save Sir Thomas More, Sir Isaac Newton, and Cowper. The first is inferior in amiableness, for in controversy he was sometimes scurrilous ; the latter was not, in my opinion, of piety as pure, though quite as fervent ; he had, too, some of the eccentricities of genius ; but Newton rises far superior to them all, and is undoubtedly the greatest and noblest character that ever existed—to him Kirke White must yield. You will not thank me for this praising, but the truth is, that I am like a Bengaloe tattoo, or a lack

post-hum—I set off jumpingly enough, but when I got over, I trot most lazily. Indeed, it is well that you have scraped with only *poising*. I did sit down to scribble a sonnet to his memory, but by the time I got to the middle, I discovered it was so every way unworthy of it, that I tore it up, or, poetical, “this wretched ball I leave the winds disperse in empty air.” The poems in the *Primrose and Rosemary* are unquestionably the most beautiful in the collection, (were I pompously given, I should say they are the *flowers* of the work.) In the *Ode to Morning*, too, there is one passage I highly admire: it is—

“The lark has her gay song begun,
She hovers her gray wing,
And anon, all the warblers one
Gleam on her speckled breast.”

But I should trouble you with several stanzas were I to point out all the beauties. I do not, however, mean to strain my fondness for hyperbole so far as to assert that Kirke White is equal, as a poet, to many that I could name; but if we judge of him as Douglas wishes to be judged, it is fair to infer from what he says, that he would have equalled or surpassed them all. I send you “*les Lettres du*

Madame de Sevigné," and hope the perusal will give you pleasure. Some of them are written with a wonderful deal of ease, playfulness, and wit, and all abound in *felicités* of expression; but, on the whole, in point of *style* only I like them less than Rousseau's, and much less than Lady Mary's in point both of *style* and *matter*. *Mais chère à son genre*. By the by, the matter of these letters, as it generally turns on petty intrigues at the court of Louis le Grand, is not very interesting to some readers; and I sometimes think, that in reading through works where style is the only recommendation, *le jeu ne vaut pas la chandelle*. The history of a bromusick can never be interesting, though all the powers of Swift be exerted on it. You were speaking the other night of Baron Trenck: I forgot at the time to tell you what became of him after getting released from Magdeburgh, which was effected through the intervention of the Empress-Queen with the King of Prussia. You recollect he was in the service of Austria, and was imprisoned in Magdeburgh by the King of Prussia, for having made an attempt to carry him off to the Austrians. One part of his punishment was the being chained, standing, to a wall, and made to speak every half

hour, for five years! When he got free from prison he went to live at Aix-la-Chapelle, married there, forgot all his former cares, and lived in good health and spirits, until the French Revolution came on, when he foolishly went to Paris to take a part in it, and was guillotined by order of Robespierre, in 1794. A delay of two days would have saved him: for the tyrant was in that time himself brought *à la lanterne*.

I have written to B***** for "Gertrude of Wyoming," which shall be sent the moment it arrives.

I enclose what I before spoke of—the rhyme to "portinger." You must not forget that it was an extemporaneous effusion in a noisy party after dinner. Have the goodness to return it; nor do I give you permission to make a comment; for it would be a shame to allow you to commence a never ending labour, and such would be the criticising what is, and was meant for, pure *doggerel*. My prospects are here so bad—the indigo dying so fast, and so little appearance of rain, that I trust you will excuse me for having tried to drown despair in ink.

P.S.—H. K. White, in his fifth number of "Melancholy Hours," gives a very well written essay

on the sonnet; but as neither there, nor in any English book, have I seen the laws laid down for the rigidly legitimate sonnet, and as this is at present—from the example of Bowles, Charlotte Smith, Miss Seward, and others—the favourite poem, its mechanism ought to be known, though not, in my opinion, adopted; for our language is averse to the “oft recurrent rhyme.” It is almost unnecessary to observe, that the first grand requisite is the limitation to fourteen lines, and these lines must be throughout of the same measure; this measure should be of the most noble order the language possesses—in English of ten, in French of twelve syllables. The arrangement must be two quatrains followed by two tercets; each of these must be closed by the sense; it is not necessary, however, that every line should be *distinct*—“the sentence may overflow the verse, but must not transgress the stanza.” The two quatrains must have the same rhyme, and must be arranged similarly: that is, if the first quatrain have its first and third, second and fourth, lines rhyming, the second must dispose its rhymes similarly; or, if the first have its first and fourth, second and third, alike, so also must the second; and the rhymes of the first and

third, first and fourth, second and third, or second and fourth, of the first, must correspond with those of the corresponding lines in the second. The first tercet must commence with a couplet, and the remaining four lines may be arranged at pleasure: it is required, however, that this arrangement should differ from that of the quatrains, nor must any rhyme in the tercets correspond with those of the quatrains. These are the grand essential rules: but there are other notions to be observed. I before observed, that it is necessary to have a rest at the end of each quatrain, and of the first tercet: there should also be a slight one at the end of each line of the quatrains; the one at the end of the first tercet, also, need be very slight. Add to this, there must not be one feeble line, nor the repetition of a single word throughout—

" *Apollon fin et poëme tenait la mesure,
Lui-même en mesure le nombre et la mesure;
Demandé qu'en vers faible y put jamais entrer,
Ni qu'un mot déjà mis n'en s'y vint mêler.*"

Boileau gives an admirable description of its mechanism in the following four lines:—

(Apollon) " *Voulez qu'en deux quatrains de mesure parfaite,
La rime avec deux ans frappât huit fois l'oreille,
Et qu'on eût six vers scintillamment rangés,
Faisant en deux tercets par la rime partagés.*"

When it *est rigoureuse* to be added, that strict unity of subject &c. &c. are required, I think it is no longer to be wondered that *est leurreux phénix est encore à trouver*. It is certain that, on the above strict model, we have not a single sonnet in our language; even that which Capel Lofft addresses to Kirke White to rebuke him for the irregular construction of his sonnets, is itself irregular. However, to compensate for this, we have *quatorzains* far more beautiful than any Italy or France can show. The most elegant arrangement for these is three elegiac stanzas and a couplet. There is something peculiarly melodious in this form. Despreaux says—

** Plus valent nos trois vers la future promesse,
 La mienne est toujours trop longue, ou trop poëme.*

But this is the last difficulty a poet feels: he can always amplify or compress a thought with taste. The English muse has dedicated this poem to serious and melancholy subjects; and indeed the plaintive quavering strain becomes it admirably; but the French employ it also for light and gay themes. As an example, I will copy one of Fontenelle's, which is almost rigidly correct:—

APOLLON ET DAPHNÉ.

- " Je suis, c'est là jadis Apollon à Daphné,
 Lorsque tout beau d'haleber il naquit après elle,
 Et tel moment pouvant la longer
 Des vœux qu'elle a dans il était vœu—

 " Je suis le dieu des vers! Je suis tel après ça—
 Mais les vers n'ont point le charme de la belle!
 Je suis pour du bien—arrête! Daphnée!
 Les vers ne peuvent rien sur ce cœur obéissant

 " Je crains la curie de la multitude sotte!
 Je suis, c'est d'être poète, dieu de la poésie!
 Digne d'être plus vu à ce mot d'été!

 " Mais s'il est dit—Voyez quelle est votre occupation!
 Je suis un jeune dieu—jeune, gaillard, libre!
 Daphné, sur un poète, aurait tué la tête.

" To be true to his sense, and true to his fame,"
 this cannot be *untranslatable*; but merely to do it
 into English, as our old translators say, is easy
 enough. The following is my attempt:—

APOLLO AND DAPHNE.

I am, Apollo cried, as Daphne he pursued,
 And every, out of breath, pursued the nymph in vain;
 I am, the goddess cried—and told the lengthened tale
 Of all the wondrous gifts with which he was endued—

 I am the God of Verse—was born with talents rare—
 But gentle power no'er shrank the maid with bliss;
 Say, stop, I play the lute,—the sweetest truth this—
 The lute to power had to stop the flying fair.

No such so mean, he said, but well its power I know;
 Besides, his maid, to me you all your physis owe;
 Should I at the very word my Daphne faster run.

But had the god, more wise, in gentle accents said,
 In me behold your slave—a gay, glib, young maid;
 Fair Daphne, on my word, had turn'd her leucæon head.

In the above, it is true, I have transgressed the law of similar rhymes for the quadrata—but I did this purposely, as being repugnant to an English ear: it was easy enough to have observed it. I could have eked it out with “embroid,” “rude,” “strain,” “again.” But this postscript is, I think, sufficiently long. I believe I had better not offer as an apology for it, — that I have nothing else to do; — and yet I have no other.

LETTER IV.

April 1811.

I AM glad to hear B. has sent you "*Gertrude of Wyoming*." You say you do not very much like it. I am not surprised at this; more was to have been expected from the author of "*Pleasures of Hope*." The truth is, were he less diffident of his powers—and would he give us his first conceptions, he would perhaps be the greatest poet of the age; but he has in this poem so touched and retouched every part, that all the greater and bolder beauties are frittered away. He has so laboured at it, that even his meaning is sometimes lost in his art; and it is a general rule, that verse (and prose too) is bad which is not to be understood at the first reading; and here I must confess that I read passages twice over and oftener, and sometimes after all did not understand them; he has forgotten that the chief art should be to conceal the art. However, in spite of all this, in my opinion the beauties are so

numerous as to overbalance much the defects. None particularly beautiful is the Death Song of the Indian Chief! The poem is worthy of Campbell, though not sufficiently so;—read it again, and you will taste the beauties. I could point out fifty exquisite passages. As to what I was writing on Kirke White, I told you the truth when I said I tore them up; neither were they dashed; however, in lieu of them, to invite reciprocity, I send you my meditations by moonlight* last night. The poetical merit of the trifle is slight enough; but it is a true transcript of the general tone of my feelings when by myself. It is strange, as you observed of music, that this sombre train of thoughts though exciting the keenest sensations of grief should at the same time give us an exquisite delight; for myself, I would not part with them, though generally accompanied by melancholy to the greatest depression of spirits, on any account. In my opinion, "musing to madness." If a person could analyse his feelings, would be found to be very far indeed from painful; and even melancholy

* These lines were published by the Editor in a work entitled "Indian Romances," published in 1837, by R. Hull, 15 Hotten Street.

usefulness, perhaps, is only another name for excess or intoxication of blissful sensations; but lest you think me mad, I will not touch any more such heterodox opinions.

I send you two volumes of poetry, written by sister unsex. The first, Mrs Cowley's "*Singe of Acre*," is of course burnt out by the subject, but as a poem, in my opinion, it is very indifferent. I cannot conceive how such harsh and low lines as seem, can have been penned by "*Anna Matilda*," who, among all her faults, was never accused of a heavy or inelegant muse.

The other, "*Epistles on Women*," by Lady Alkin, I admire much, though less is argued than might have been. She has the strong side of the argument, but fails to push us home as she ought to do. It is not usual now-a-days to see a poem free of distorted conceits, and barbarous new-coined phrases; yet this is perfectly easy and simple; it might have been written in the age of Pope; and I think you will like it. A tempting "*broad river of imagery*," (as the author of "*Pursuits of Literature*" terms it,) has invited my pencil to be very lazy and troublesome to all who may henceforth open the book. It is a trick I have; but I never yield to it except

when I like the book ; and as I readily pardon the writer of any notes I meet with, I have a right to expect to be pardoned myself.

The rain has fallen here abundantly, and all my sowings will be completed ; but as an indigo planter ought never to be contented, I must inform you that this rain has come so late that I have no right to expect a good season. As *barometers*, though so keenly susceptible of the slightest change of weather, we are not to be relied on, for I never yet saw one of us at the point "*à six*?"—always too much or too little rain or sunshine.

LETTER V.

A. JES D'ESPÈRE.

April 1811.

You were perfectly right in censuring me for venturing a comparison to any of the dames "who on Olympus dwell." Such comparisons are, I confess, odious—for if one may trust to the accounts given by their worshippers, and to the vestiges remaining of them, they were altogether a parcel of ugly old ladies. Madam Juno, first and foremost, was particularly famous for her frowns, and was always looking sour at and scolding her lord and master—(a thing I trust you never do); besides, old Homer positively says she had eyes like a *bullock's*, which do not give me by any means an idea of extraordinary beauty. It is on record, too, that she was the inventress of curtain-lectures—which is abominable. Next comes Minerva; and though I have followed Pope in terming her *Ides*

eyed, yet I am not sure but the Greek term might be translated *sea-green*: and that, you must allow, would not be a vastly becoming colour: moreover, to reason analogically, she must have been coarse, vulgar, and hard-featured; for she was a great beviser, and all the *Billinggostons* who are fond of the pugilistic science are universally so. As to Venus herself, though I dare say she was well enough for a *blacksmith's* wife, yet I suspect she was not so handsome as she would be thought. Would so gallant a young man as Demosel have courted a handsome lady, do you think? It must have been that he took her either for a man or a witch; neither of which suppositions is very much in her favour: and though Paris did give her the golden apple as the prize of beauty, yet his reasons are very well known. It was no great compliment to pay her for promising that a handsomer woman than herself—namely, Helen—should fall in love with him; and this was the real state of the case. Besides, there is another little thing which ought not to be omitted: Virgil says that Jénus and Achates discovered her to be a goddess by her “widely spreading ambrosial scents around.” Now, in my opinion, a lady must be very disagreeable who

resembles a muck-rat. With regard to Thetis's feet, the poets all say, she was *silver-shod*—and surely that must have been very ugly. As to Hecate's mouth, I will give her credit for a good one—*bat-mouths* are generally pretty, and such it seems was her office; I hope, however, she did not spoil it by drinking any of the *epicurean* liquors she carried. For Diana you owe me no thanks; her name, "*Hecate*," is quite enough to give an idea of her beauty. Shakespeare very properly terms her "*an old midnight hag*." That I have not been writing scandal, is proved by Mr. Clarke's having brought to England the *famously beautiful* Ceres of Eleusis—it wants only a nose. The sphinx of Cairo, too, was called by the ancients a model of beauty, and it has lips as thick as a negro's, or as a descendant of the House of Austria. Besides, are not antiquarians continually confounding the gods and goddesses in their discussions on coins!—which does not say very much for the beauty of the latter. I recollect to have seen a medal myself, which had certainly a figure on it, but whether Vulcan or Venus could not be precisely ascertained; it had something in its hand which resembled equally a *hammer* and a *looking-glass*; so that you

must not accuse me again of being hyperbolic. As to the heroes and demigods of my rebus, I was only complimenting their taste—but after all I must confess you are quite right, and all your strictures very just—that is as far as they refer to *me*; for, not content with having lugged all the members of the Pantheon to your feet, I should probably have next attacked the sylphs and gnomes, and then perhaps have made the flowers and animals contribute. I will give you *Shakespeare's* description of *my style*. I think he must have had me in his mind's eye by anticipation,—

"Tadpole phrases, silk-worm terms precise,
Thrice-dil'd hyperboles, spruce affectations,
Figures pedantical."

I must really try to correct myself, but I despair—
—a thousand pardons for all this nonsense.

LETTER VI.

April 1811.

H***** sent an excuse; so that I had no choice. When I returned from B*****'s rather late, head aching and brain conglutinated, (a bad workman must find fault with his tools,) I sat down to my desk, resolved on supplying with your request,* but in vain. After more than two hours labouring, I found that I positively could not produce a single couplet; and I was obliged to go to bed—not to sleep, but to brood over my mortification all night; and now comes your letter to increase it. Pray do pity me. I shall cut with the muse after such scurry treatment. This is really the case. As to attempting again, I do not know when my pride will sufficiently recover from the wound to think of such a thing; it is horrible to be so deserted at one's utmost need.

* He had been asked to compose some verses on a given subject.

I send Campbell, and shall come over to defend myself in an hour or two.

You are mistaken in me very much, to suppose that I should commit any petty error, even did there exist one, which I deny. I know,

"To me a lip, or eye, we beauty call,
But the joint force and full round of all;"

and even had there been a fault, do you think that I should have carped at it? Besides—

"Great acts may sometimes gloriously offend,
And rise to faults true crimes dare not offend."

Should you not think him a little too much of a snarler, who should accuse the sun of want of brilliancy because there are a few spots on his disc? I assure you I am not such an one.

LETTER VII.

Calcutta, April 1811.

I AM obliged to you for the account of the "perpetual motion," though I must confess myself so *judicieux* as not to give Mr Channés credit for having made this grand discovery. In my opinion, "perpetual motion" is still a desideratum. But I ought to give my reasons for this dissent.

In this account, though I have read it at least half-a-dozen times, I can form no idea of the machine. But whether this arise from the vagueness of the account, or from my stupidity, is of no consequence: it does not affect the question. Mr C. asserts, that the machine he has invented is, if I may so express it, an *automaton* in which the power and resistance, by *alternating* without loss, keep up an eternal motion. But the mere description of such a machine is not sufficient; a demon-

stration of its principles (which is here wanting) is perfectly indispensable; and even in the description it seems that he has not attained his desired end, for it says, "the author has been obliged to adapt several sets of wheels to his machine, in order to moderate and regulate its effect." Now, as the first requisite in the solution of perpetual motion is, that it be on no account aided by any external cause, it follows, either that those auxiliary sets of wheels be also on the same construction, or that Mr Chamusé has failed. But if these auxiliary sets of wheels be on the same construction, it then also follows, that they do ~~possess~~ the same blemishes as the original ones, and want, therefore, other similar sets of wheels to "moderate and regulate their effect;" and so on for ever. I consider, then, that he has not succeeded. I admit perfectly the justice of his definition: "perpetual motion is obtained when the effect alternately becomes the cause, and the cause the effect;" but this, according to all the at present received laws of motion, is a thing impossible. (As to the wearing out of the materials, this is a futile objection.) But "friction" is an obstacle not to be overcome; for this there is no remedy but a vacuum; and where is this to be

found? Even in a vacuum there would still exist the friction-internal of the several parts of the machine; and though this be allowed to be ever so slight, yet it will in the end destroy any quantity of motion. The only attempt at demonstrating this problem I meet with in M'Laurin's "*Newton*," p. 181, who entirely refutes it. It is as follows:—

Let the height, AF , be divided into four equal parts, AC , CD , DE , and EF ; suppose, then, a body to be at A , which is let fall; this



body will acquire (by the certain laws of motion) an increased force of 1 in falling to the spot C ; let this force be applied to a body at B , then let an additional force of 1, which the body at A will have acquired from falling from C to D , be also applied to the body at B , and these two forces of 1 will be equal to a force of 2, which will be sufficient to raise that body from B to G , which will, in falling from thence, raise the other body from F to A —and so on alternately for ever. (N.B.—The force acquired by falling from D to E will suffice to keep the machine in play, while the bodies are alternately rising and falling.) But M'Laurin demonstrates all this to be wrong, because the two

forces of one are not equal to one force of two; for, according to the laws of motion, the same forces applied to equal bodies in rest and in motion do not produce similar effects from dissimilarity of motion. I fear much that you will not find this to be very clear, and yet I quite feel the truth of it. If it were not from reasons similar to the above, and from a thousand others that might be adduced, nothing could be easier than perpetual motion—the following even would solve it:—Let four bodies, A, B, C, and D, be always equally acted on by a centripetal motion; let then a centrifugal motion of ten be applied to the body, A; this will bring it to B, where it will communicate its force of ten to B, and itself stop; B will rush with this force of ten to C, and so on C to D, and D to A again, where in the mean time another body must have been placed, so that four may always be at rest, and one always travelling—which shall impart precisely that impetus which it shall receive:—a thing perfectly absurd.



Excuse me for all this nonsense; but when once I begin I cannot end. In me, therefore, there is a better solution of the "perpetual motion" than

in the paper you have sent me. I have heard some impertinent people say that a lady's tongue deserves this appellation; but this is false and malicious.

As to Miss R****'s riddle, dining out yesterday and other matters made me (with shame I confess) forget it; however, since the receipt of your note, I have puzzled my brain at it, and think I have succeeded even better than Mr Champeé,—

—
 If sage Pythagoras be wrong,
 No soul can to a fish belong;
 Yet, what poor Jonas was swallow'd,
 A whale swallow'd both soul and body.
 The quacks divine it could not keep,
 For soon the Prophet left the deep.
 That whales ne'er go to Heaven nor Hell,
 I think I may assert full well;
 Not Purgatory can they hope,
 Since they've no interest with the Pope.

Is this the right answer? I send another duplicate, and return you very many thanks for those I yesterday received.

LETTER VIII.

April 1841.

Your note I should have answered on the night I received it; but that the lateness of the hour, and my wish to read more than once the two poems you sent me, prevented. The next morning, I set off to my *indigoterie*; and here I have been so busily employed *burying my talent*, in the shape of indigo seed, that I trust you will excuse the tardiness of my reply. The perusal of the poetry has given me great pleasure; in the sentiments I of course perfectly coincide—and I think the whole very forcibly imagined. Some of the passages are beautiful; but as it is wrong to speak in *generals*, I will point out what parts I particularly admire. The latter portion of what is termed "a Fragment" is, I think, nervous and well finished. These lines—

"Then ask not what so dissolves the work?
Why flows the dust? or why prevails such death?"

Of smiling happiness! The heart, now warm
To leap with joy, now runs pale Mirth's foam
Appetite with haggard sleep—affection's sigh—
And dash the ring of pleasure from the lip!"

and especially the last, are excellent. These, too—

"The widow's prayer, the orphan's dying sigh,
Still rise against thee in rebuke!"—

I also highly admire; and from this, the lines to the end very properly rise to a just climax of excellence.

The opening of "*Damon and Pythias*" is really beautiful:—

"Friendship! that power, that softest human voice,
Soothes the sad heart, and stills its painful throes;
With sweeping eyes the wonderful turn to thee,
And find a gentle taler in sympathy;
Joy warm is pure, unless we can impart
The glad sensations to another heart."

The following couplet is very happy:—

"The crowd is gay, glad—poor Damon sighs—
His now-ruined hope in silent anguish dies."

There are more beauties than these; but, as I do not wish completely to fill this sheet, I need not point them out. Now for the reverse of the medal. You authorise me to criticise—so I shall avail

myself of this permission, and assume at once the dictatorial tone common to the sampling fraternity.

When the materials are so good and well arranged, it should not have been omitted to give them the last polish. The faults I have to condemn are, it is true, trivial; but a blot is more conspicuous, and is more to be regretted, in proportion to the whiteness of the paper on which it falls. A weak rhyme in a weak poem is of little consequence, and scarcely observable; but in the present instance, the slightest jar that intrudes appears most foul discord. I have, however, nothing to reproach but a little carelessness. It has been omitted to correct three or four weak rhymes—it is wrong not to have attempted to alter any part. To produce a poem and then neglect it, is a species of infanticide. The chief praise that can be given to Pope is, in my opinion, “the patient touches of unweary’d art.” There are three species of excellencies; the first is that of genius, the second of art, the third of genius and art combined. Certainly a just thought, like a handsome woman, looks well in any dress; but still, elegant drapery lends a thousand charms to beauty. Perhaps I ought not thus boldly to dare to censure. Pope says—

"Let each teach others after themselves well,
And censure freely who have written ill."

By which rule I must be silent, but I think it not
a just one, and this of Horace's is more a *mon
pro*—

"I, though I scribble in Apollin's spite,
Can teach to others what is just and right;
And thus a whetstone to the poet can lend
An edge well known even, my friend."

(N.B.—The two last words are for rhyme's sake.)

However, I will now particularize those lines
with which I am ill pleased; and I will have even
the further boldness, or rather impudence, to offer
amendations.—

"Though with a mother'd hate their beams do glow,
They have not power to strike the wish'd for blow."

These lines are excellent, but the abominable little
expletive "*do*" ought to be avoided; and this might
have been done as easily—

Though with a mother'd hate their beams glow,
They have not power to strike the wish'd for blow.

Singulars and plurals rhyme ill together—

"A liberty that shines with other light,
Instructs the people how to guard their rights."

Substitute "each right" for "their rights," and all is right.

" Whilst admiration spreads from breast to breast,
And Pythias by the crowd is with kinder deck'd."

The rhyme is weak, and a moment's thought would have avoided it. Perhaps thus—

" Whilst admiration spreads from breast to breast,
And virtuous Pythias by the crowd is thus."

For—

" Duncan appears now—when the people cease
As an ingrate to truth and honour lost."

I offer the following—

" No Duncan comes—the people cease his name,
Ingrate to truth, and dead to generous shame."

For—

" None among men persuades the swelling crowd,
As Dionysius rose to give the word."

this—

" Sorrow agitant agitates the tight-drawn bowels,
As Dionysius steadily orders death."

For—

" Oh, say not so, Duncan quick made reply,
What anguish had been mine if thou hadst died!"

this—

" Oh, say not so, the generous Duncan cried,
What anguish had been mine if thou hadst died!"

And for—

"To think each worth created shall be doom'd
Scarcely to be known—then hurried to the tomb;"

I make a present of this—

To think of worth created, such the doom,
Scarcely to be known—then hurried to the tomb.

It is now, I think, quite time to end my hyper-criticisms. The Persians have a term for this set of people—"mekouchrens," "cavillers at dots"—and I have proved myself one of them.

I send you some lines, professing to be "an imitation of Phineas Fletcher;" these you are welcome to hack, mangle, and read as much as you please. As I wrote them coming out here, I might plead the shaking of the *palace** in their favour; but I scorn this, and give them up to be dealt with *comme il vous plaira*.

I return the two volumes of Anderson's Poets with many thanks. The authors of the fifth volume I have been long and intimately acquainted with; those of the fourth were mostly new to me, and have given me much entertainment. Fletcher's

* Palamou, or travelling house.

"Purple Island" is a remarkably fine poem. It is an allegory on man, giving first an *encomiastic* description of him, (which might have been spared with great benefit to the poem,) and then describing the various virtues and vices that raise or degrade him. These are afterwards set by the scale, and, in the middle of the battle, an angel is introduced in the very strange shape of James the First, who turns the scale in favour of the former. Such a fulsome and undeserved compliment is certainly disgusting; but there are so many beauties in the description of the various passions, that one can forgive the poet a few faults. I do not, however, recommend your ending through twelve long allegorical cantos; but, should such be your fate any day, I shall then have saved you much trouble for I have run my pencil through those stanzas which you may skip without loss.

I send *Camilla*—which of course is of no use to me. This is what is vulgarly termed "a *vain country compliment*;" however, I must say for myself, that were it of use to me, it should not be the less readily sent. I have been all day amusing over my fields, and in delightful anticipation of future crops. I thought my ride the pleasantest in

the world; every dirty puddle appeared to my partial eyes romantic and picturesque. I exclaimed every third minute—

"Halt! happy country; rich in fertile mud!"

and then, fancying myself my indigo plant, I cried out in gratitude to the rain—

"Your vivifying gemmae life we call—

By you we live, and grow, and have our fill:"

(which lines are excellent, though I cannot just now recall to memory from what poet I took them.) Indeed, I am very much surprised that I did not forget to look at the people sowing, and in lieu of it amuse myself by parodying Swift's "City Shower." In my country one I would have introduced a thousand more agreeable objects than "dead rats, drowned pups, and turnip-tops." Even now an exquisite north-wester is in full play, and every delicious gust of wind gives a filip to my pen. But as the chances are that you will not have the same gust to read as I to write, I might as well conclude—and so I will; but I must first present an offering to Miss R****, in the shape of a French epigram. If it wants wit, it does not want ill-nature, and is not, therefore, altogether

wanting. What is very strange is, that the thought of it occurred to me the other day when in your company; but I have frequently observed, that an object not only inspires a train of ideas analogous to itself, but also very often one of a diametrically opposite nature—which accounts for my having thought of *scandal* though you were in the room:—

EPIGRAMME.

*Vous ne savez comment les belles femmes pleurent !
 Ne savez point leur honte, leur regret;
 Il faut l'expliquer avant que nous nous affaiblissons,—
 Pour leurs larmes de chapeau compagnez-moi.*

Pray have the goodness to beg of Miss R**** not to be too critical; she must recollect that it is more than three years since I left school; and so long a want of practice has naturally *dulled* my French.

A thousand pardons for all this baggage,

LETTER IX.

May 1841.

I wrap back the third volume of the "Gentleman's Magazine." The second volume I was most entertained with. I was tempted throughout the three to use my pencil, but the subjects were so fruitful of remarks, that had I begun I must have disfigured the books with scribbling from beginning to end; so I contented myself with *pasting* into my common-place book all that I thought curious. Do you not keep a book of this kind? If not, you ought to do so; it is both amusing and useful.

I am very glad that you coincide with me in opinion of Collins's merits. Ho, Thomson, and Gray, are my particular favourites. I beg Miss H***'s pardon for troubling her about a ridicule she does not know. I had thought I heard it from her, and as my memory had proved treacherous, I wanted it refreshed for a particular purpose. The

following is not actually the riddle, but something like it:—

I've seen a sound deep down hell;
 I've seen a shout such as a whirl;
 I've seen the sun within a glass;
 I've seen some gyder beat an ass;
 I've seen a inn full three miles high;
 I've seen a mountain sob and cry;
 I've seen a child with thousand eyes;
 All this was seen without surprise.

Of course you will solve this in a moment, so I will not affront you with assistance. You have been gay indeed—dancing in such cruelly hot weather!! Nothing, I should have thought, but the bite of a tarantula—a visit from Saint Virus—or some other such gentle incentive, could have produced such wonders!

I am happy to hear that you are to have a chess visitor. I differ with you as to the improvement to be gained from playing with a bad player; certainly there will not be as much as from playing with a superior or equal, yet there will be some. The only danger is getting into a habit of carelessness; otherwise the teaching the game is like to reading over the rudiments of a language with which you are well acquainted—by reminding us of first

principles, it essentially improves us. Being of this opinion, I have taken every opportunity of teaching the game, and have initiated at least twenty persons into its delightful mysteries.

As to my visiting Calcapure—this will not, probably, be before next September! This is a horrible length of time for the jungle, and I think of it with quite a nervous sickness! I, however, never feel *ennui*; for in reading and writing I am of unconquerable patience, and solace the intervals in which I am not thus occupied, by building in the air remarkably fine castles. The fairy Morgana herself does not excel me here; and if one really feels happy, it matters little whether we are indebted for it to fancy or reality—as I think I once said before, a madman's is frequently an enviable state of life! Add to this, I hope to make a large quantity of indigo, and this will give me much employment—and it is only idleness that is to be dreaded. I do not know how it is that I thus sit down and pour out to you, with such confidence, all the *heterogeneous heterogeneous stuff* that comes uppermost!

LETTER X.

May 1811.

I send the copy of verses of which I spoke. I have, of course, made it a point of conscience not to alter a letter, but have faithfully copied it from the tattered scraps I found. In searching for it I found that I was wrong in calling these my first verses—though certainly they are the first that deserve the name. I met with an old lot of twenty-three attempts before this, and I dare say there were more, but I have forgotten them all. Only one copy is among my papers—this contains about a hundred lines to one Chloe, who was the first co-quetter of my youthful heart—for, like Sterne, I have made it a rule to be always in love with some princess or other. I will try to decypher these, and will send you a copy. I wish I could recall some of the others, for they were so finely pronounced that they must have amused you.

Those on Nelson are not quite so bad as I expected; indeed, if I may be allowed to speak of myself as I would of others, some of the lines are pretty good; and so little have I improved in the art, that I feel conscious I could not now write better than many of them. There are, it is true, many horrible passages. What can be worse than the stupid truism I have made Nelson utter—"they can't be conquer'd who will never yield!" This is almost as demonstratively true as the famous lines, "the English fleet you cannot see—because they're not in sight!" Sending Mars flying out of a port-hole is also very bad, though I remember I admired it very much myself at the time of writing.

I assure you, no hand ever received such praises for the sublimity of his effusions as I did for these lines—my poor dear mamma was in raptures with every line—my sisters almost wore out their fingers in copying—and happy was the visitor who heard them recited less than three times. My greatest triumph was when my mother read them to our old Irish cook—she melted into tears at that exquisitely pathetic stroke—"Alas! brave Nelson!"—and I felt myself as great a hero as Othello with his mullion. However, in spite of the pleasure it gave

my mother, I did somewhat repent having shown it to her, for some of my schoolfellows carried the story to school, and I was there most awfully quizzed about Mrs O'Brien the cook. I had made, too, some terrible mistakes; for instance, one couplet stood originally thus,—

"And now the gragging jrons hold them firm;
Now fast appears back, and yare men, arm—"

so little was I then acquainted with nautical matters—that my mother corrected. One of my schoolfellows got hold of a copy, made a few very neat alterations, and gave me credit for them: thus one line be changed to

"The path which he has trod, *weep you must too*."

In another place he scratched out three or four of mine, and inserted—

"There, as great Nelson stood upon the deck,
A bullet came and hit him on the neck."

In another he made me a present of—

"Blood, flesh, and bones, all o'er the planks are spread—
Here lies our man, and there a leg, or head."

In another, he functionally improved upon me with—

"From many a port-hole now leaps off dried Mars,
Spreading destruction 'mongst the jolly tars."

Again he corrected me with—

"But even this that Lord Nelson quoth did you,
And as the French came eager to let fly!"

In another part—

"Lord Nelson spoke—My kids, I ask of you
That you your duty well to-day do do."

Again—

"O trugle dame, Moll Pimminy, I ask
Your trugle aid for this my trugle task."

And after putting me up in this manner throughout the whole of it, he concludes with—

"Who can refuse the tributes of their praise,
Painters their pictures, or the Muse her lays—
He, to reward them, Masters, holidays!"

I forget all his other corrections. Another, I recollect, was this—

"For how can they who solemn-solem fight,
My Bosny friends, who says that might is right,
Oppose those tars, who, like the sons of Greece,
Fight for their bread, their future, and their shoes?
Whilst such brave fellows all their things to save,
Cold, hungry, thirst, and e'en our sickness leave," &c.

You may conceive how I, who was immediately dubbed "*the poet*," got roasted for all this; however, I played my friend a trick in kind, though I

now forget the verses, and turned the tables upon him. Excuse me this nonsense. I send the "Armenian." I was serious about the "Mohammed Magazine."

I remembered, to look yesterday for the comet, and saw him immediately and distinctly. It is a little to the southward of the equator, that is, in about a WSW. direction, and has a hazy confused appearance, somewhat resembling Pegasus, only more dim. There is a *large* star near him.

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LETTER XI.

Jan. 1811.

As for the enquiry you make after my other early attempts, I have had a long search for them; but only two can I find—the first, “*Compliments to Chloe*,” written when, I know not, but I suspect in 1802. One thing I perfectly recollect: I quote in it a Greek orator, Lysias, whom I then knew only by name. The sentiment I gave as his, I had picked up from a schoolfellow, and though never detected, I found, when I came to read his works myself, that nothing could be more gross than the misrepresentation I had made of the orator’s observation: so far from saying what I put into his mouth, he speaks of a wicked man, and observes, “*there may be a difficulty in beginning to praise him, but there is none in ceasing to do so.*” As a punishment for this pedantic vanity of mine, I found myself well punished when I came to the orator’s speeches. His works contain as rough

Gruck as I ever wish to encounter; and, as if there had been a fatality attending him, I had soon to get by heart, as a punishment for going out of bounds, the full half of one of those crumbled crucifixes. I have detested Lyons ever since.

The other is a trifle, which I only send as finding it written (as my mother's hand); return it to me, for I would not lose one scrap of hers on my account—but enough of my stupid verses.

Did you read the "Ode on Mrs Killigrew?" Recollect that when I called it "the finest piece of poetry in the English language," I gave them as Dr Johnson's words—it is very far from being my opinion—or, I think, any one's else.

"Alexander's Feast" holds the first place with me; and even Pope's "Ode to St Cecilia," or any of Gray's or Collins's, is superior, I think, to this favourite of Johnson's. How Johnson could so rate it, I am really surprised. There are certainly some exquisite passages in it; but there are also as many horrible faults. What can be worse than "made in the best promotion of the blessed;" and something (which I forget more) about a shower of words or opportunities.

Do you recollect my telling you that some species

of wood were much better conductors of sound than others? I have since been hunting through my books for an account of this, and I yesterday found it in a paper on the construction of an *Æolian* harp. It there says that the wood of the *Linden* tree is the most susceptible of vibration; and that the sounding-boards of pianofortes are accordingly made of it; of course there must be plenty of this wood in Calcutta.* I know, too, that the sounding-boards of pulpits are made of a particular kind of wood, but what this is I cannot inform you.

I was determined to recover for you, if possible, our ultimate puzzle. It has given my brain a great deal of employment this morning, but I have at length succeeded. The proportions that the oblong bears to the square, are, that it is one-fifth longer and one-sixth narrower, which make the superficies of each exactly equal. With these I can effect what is required, and send you musters to try your skill upon. I hope you have discovered the weight?

* The lady to whom this was written, being dead, had wished to ascertain what kind of wood answered best as conductors of sound, having found a small rod, placed one end against the piano and the other to the teeth, an excellent medium for hearing instrumental sounds.

LETTER XII.

June 1844

I HAVE the pleasure to send "*Clarissa Harlowe*." The eight volumes of this, after the tedious "*Sir Charles*," will be nothing to you.

Recollect that I am to have very *full* remarks on each article of the "*Musical Magazine*." For this purpose, I have requested my father, as soon as it shall have completely run the gauntlet of Maersdalead, to send it back to you; and you will, I hope and beg, bestow on it a little serious attention, and tell me what are the faults which yourself and others have discovered in each paper. Praise I enter my protest against, but for criticisms I shall be very much obliged; and by these I will try to profit in my future essays.

To discover these faults it will not be requisite to bring much of your ingenuity into play; many, however, I doubt not, will escape you. One, for

example, you may take as a puzzle : in the anecdote of chess, I have made a gross blunder ; it is not in the situation or in the playing, but in the remarks which precede as connected with the playing—find this out if you can—and you can if you will, always. I did not perceive my blunder till it was all written ; and then, rather than scratch out or blot, I let it remain, as the chances are against detection. This is certainly a wrong mode of proceeding, but in such trials it does not signify.

I must trouble you with a few remarks, "*pour servir à Philastre*" of the several pieces. The Notice to Correspondents was necessary to keep myself out of scrapes ; for I shall be obliged sometimes to reject what is offered, and as I shall most probably know the authors, I can in private state to them my reasons why ; but if I presume to be publicly *witty* on their productions, the most mild will at least *retaliate*, and others may be *worse*. I must steer clear, if I can, of giving offence. My Preface I do not like—it is *too peti*—but I was rather pressed for time when I wrote it. You, too, have seen parts of it before—but I do not believe stealing from one's self wears under the head of plagiarism.

The article on Divination, I inserted because you expressed once a curiosity on the subject; indeed, your amusement and approbation, was so powerfully my object in starting the undertaking, that had I been able to show precedent for dedicating a *noyau*, I would have precluded this with an epistle in the quaint old style, "To the right noble and excellent Ladies, the Dames des Veuves—my singular guide Ladies, and Mystresses Patrons—" By her Honour's command humble obeisance commendant." But this would have been against all rule.

The essay on Characteristic Partialities is rather too long-winded; but, as a French writer observes, "I had not time to make it shorter." As it was, I omitted much that I might have inserted; for instance, a gentleman who was so attached to dramatic performances, attended them so regularly, and had his ideas so confined to them, that in the year 1768 he published a work (his only one,) the title of which I now copy for you from an old review of that year—"The Dramatic Time-piece, or Perpetual Monitor; being a calculation of the length of time every act takes in the performances, in all the acting plays of the Theatres-royal of Drury-Lane, Covent-Garden, and Haymarket,

as minutely from repeated observations during the course of many years practice."

This gentleman must have been much edified by his singular manner of observing a play; as much perhaps as Jedidiah Baxter, who, when asked what he thought of Garrick's acting, had only to observe that he spake 3476½ words in the course of the night; or, as the critic in *Sterne*, who, when the question was put to him, "And how did Garrick speak the speech last night?" very sagaciously answered, "He spake it, an' please your lordship, exactly in four minutes and fifteen seconds by my stop-watch!"

I might also have mentioned a dancing-master, who calls the country-dance "one of the most refined and elegant of all amusements." My friend Mr W***** would also have furnished me with a good paragraph. When he was last here we were talking—as we generally did—on the beauties of the several poets; he observed, that the finest and truest passage he had ever met with was the following one from Congreve—

"How ever-rund is the face of this tall jill,
Whose massive pillars bear their marble knock
To bear aloft its arch'd and ponderous roof.—
By its own weight made confluent and immovable."

This is certainly excellent; and the whole speech

(which is in the tomb scene in the "Mourning Bride") is very fine—but I make him confess that love of architecture had stepped in to the aid of love of poetry; however, I differ with Foote, and do not think a well-rounded period, or an *à-propos* illustration, is worth offending a friend or even an acquaintance for. Perhaps I ought to have omitted the account of Prince Bathiani, as some people may say I need not have originated myself; but this is slander—"let the galled jade wince, our withers are unwrung." The original of the Italian verse you may find, if you please, in the supplement to Lord Teignmouth's Life of Sir William Jones; they begin,—"*Gli roeggheis intorno all' oriente.*" The Persian Invocation to Death, which you so justly admire, first made its appearance in the "Calcutta Gazette," in January 1809. It was written by Malverer Bosc, and a person under the signature of Khosru Chokri invited the literary world to send him translations of it: at the same time giving his opinion, that it might compare in beauty with the most celebrated passages of classic antiquity. In consequence, a crowd of translations poured in; I will give you those only that appeared in one paper. H*****s, however, far exceed

them all, and has never been published. Dr. Leyden, under the signature of Martyn, also gave a translation of it in the "Mirror." This, without doubt, is excellent, but I cannot lay my hands on it, and my memory is treacherous.

The anecdote of the Catamaran is, I hope, new to you; at all events it has never been published. The other, about Shah Allum, is strictly true as to matter of fact. It happened to Mr ***** a very short time ago; the dressing it up was an attempt at the pompous, for such, I hear, is Mr *****'s style; but as I never saw him, of course I cannot be expected to have caught his manner.

I will hunt for Dr. Leyden's translation, but I would wager any man Captain H*****'s is better. The general complaint against Magazines is, that the first number is good, but that the following ones fall off. Admire my ingenuity in avoiding this anti-climax: I have written almost all the first myself, and by this means the second, when I shall admit the most of other people's, must excel it. I am sure you will get me as many correspondents as you can. The son of Charlotte Smith is, you say, a poet, and by birth he must be a good one. H*** must ask him to open his strong-box.

LETTER XLII.

June 1811.

I don't know how I came to talk about cryptography. I referred you to the "Encyclopædia," forgetting that it is impossible to understand the definitions there given without a very tolerable knowledge of mathematics. (If, however, you run your eye over it, you will, I believe, see a curious *hoax*. Dr Wallis, speaking of one of these figures, says, "it is more than infinite." I need not add that mathematicians have no more right to speak nonsense than any other science.) But though you will not be able to understand its theory, I will give you a familiar example, which, in my opinion, illustrates it, though I have never seen or heard it thus adduced—

If a man walks one thousand feet in one minute, five hundred in the second, two hundred and fifty in the third, and so on, walking half as much in

each succeeding minute; if he should walk *for ever* he will never get through two thousand feet!!!

This is strange, but true; you may at once prove it by simple addition. I cannot trace out the analogy for you, but this is an *asymptote*; the man always gets nearer the goal, but never can reach it, though he walk for ever!

I have sent the lines to the "Mirror." The only thing I am offended at is, that the editor should have intended to give me as a neighbour that very stupid fellow, our *Argus*.

I think I told you that my *nickname* at school was *Ackee*, (from a song in Paul and Virginia, which happened to please me then, and which I was continually murdering;) I have therefore assumed it as my "nam-de-guerre" in the "Mirror." One signature is as good as another, and should any old schoolfellow chance to see "Ackee," he would not fail to recognise me; so that I may be indebted to it, one of these days, for a pleasant renewal of some old acquaintance.

LETTER XIV.

July 1861

I would have the papers you wished for copied, but I cannot offer you the originals—and I am sure you will excuse me when I tell you why. I never write any thing in the shape of verses, &c., that I do not make a point to send home to my mother; and as she is the only person that sets a value even on my *handwriting*, how can I but try to gratify, to the extent of my power, a mother so affectionate! You will not believe me—and yet it is the truth—I never send a piece to the "Mirror" but with the ultimate object of giving her the pleasure of seeing an effusion of mine in print—a proper of which, the translation in the last "Mirror" made his appearance very unnecessarily. The fact is, I sent this to Mr. B. in February last, but repenting of it, as thinking it not a proper subject for a paper, I wrote to him by the following day to tear it up. In his answer, he requested to be allowed to insert it in

his paper when there was a dearth of news; this is so long ago that I had hoped it was forgotten; and consequently gave it a place in my Magazine.* It vexes me much. Not many, I hope, will observe the double publication; but those who do, will think I set a greater value than it deserves on such a trifle. But at least must acquit me of this vanity.

I am glad you coincide in opinion with me as to the *Progress*; indeed, had you liked it, I should have set you down as wanting taste. It has the appearance, as you observe, of being *laboured*—and it is also *poor*. I wrote it not carelessly, but as a task. I was obliged to get through, and so eked it out with forced passages that disgusted myself.

I may speak of myself, if with impartiality, as of others, therefore I have the pleasure to say I agree with you in thinking "Characteristical Partialities" the best—though by no means good. The language in the beginning is by much too inflated: for instance, the "intellectual visions of the soul;" this, if I am not mistaken, too, is a *hull*, or at least what rhetoricians term a *pleonasm*, and resembles such passages as "the vital spark of life."

* A MS. periodical; some papers from which were published under the title of "Indian Reminiscences."

My Magazine will, I fear, disappoint you, and I more than half repent my rashness. You say you will be able to discover which are my writings: the reason is, that they all do most horribly smelt of the east.—I cannot for the life of me help introducing such a crowd of dusty quotations. But before you censure this you must learn Latin; and if you can prevent your thoughts from for ever turning to the exquisite beauties that are to be met with in it, I will never quote again.

By the by, why not learn Latin? Ladies learn Italian and French; and where, in any nation of those nations, are there to be found such delightful, such melodious passages as in Virgil? He is the very king of poets! (even Homer he has outshined.) If you would only borrow a grammar and dictionary of me, you would in a month be perfectly of my opinion. But I have mounted my hobby-horse, and am cantering away furiously enough—this is so much noise, that I taught my *several* Latin, I assure you. One of them attained a considerable proficiency, and it is now, she treats me, her favourite study. Another, though she did not take to it quite so kindly, yet manages to quote, in a letter to my father, no less a personage than

Seneca. The third I could make nothing of—singing “Miss Bailey” in Latin was the extent of her learning. All this is too bad.

I am sorry I have not Johnson’s *Rasselas*—this is a favourite book of mine. Its morality, though a little gloomy, is excellent; and its language, in spite of all the abuse that has been thrown on high-sounding sentences and frequent antitheses, I admire much. The opening of the work gives a most finished specimen of a *rounded* period—there is not one more smooth or smoother.

I am much obliged to you for your news. I am sorry Captain H***** is going away, as I like him much. Captain C****, who is coming, if you do not already know him, I think you must like. He is the perfect gentleman—of most mild and amiable character, polished manner, no small share of sense and learning, and universally liked.

LETTER XV.

July 1811

I THANK you very much for Mr T.'s and P.'s remarks. T.'s criticism on the lines to my mother,* is to me the highest praise. I am glad to think my lines contain the fervour of a *lover*; this fervour I felt, though I did not flatter myself I had expressed it. I entirely disagree with him when he says any species of love can be so warm as parental; but I cannot better express to you my thoughts, and I may add, my *feelings*, on this subject, than by quoting Hannah More—("Cecilia," vol. i. p. 17.) "I am persuaded that there is no affection of the human heart more exquisitely pure than that which is felt by a grateful son towards a mother who fostered his infancy with fondness, watched over his childhood with anxiety, and his youth with an interest compounded of all that is tender, wise, and

* The lines alluded to were published in the "Inches Brevintissimo," under the title of "Moonlight Thoughts."

plans.* And what terms are sufficiently glowing to express gratitude with for such affection !

I return Mrs Grant's poems. I like them very much in parts, but not entirely. Of the Highlanders I admire most the description of the shoolings, and all that relates to the wandering Prince. The "Occasional Poems" are, I think, both good and indifferent.

By the way, there is a poem not to be found in this book, which certainly appeared in the first edition : it was entitled "Journey from Glasgow to Laggan." Mrs Grant speaks of it in a letter to Miss C——, and again mentions it in her poem but for Lady C——

* And first the playful ended her
I sung to cheer the lonely way,
(While frozen winter chill'd my way,)
Though chiefly meant to please my Nancy."

I like Mankind very much; the episode of Mankind is beautiful; and I also highly admire Mrs Grant for her admirable statement of the Quaker controversy; it is, indeed, extremely forcible and well written, I think. Indeed, how can I think otherwise, when she has been so amiable as to fall in precisely with my own wise opinions?

Will you oblige me by lending me now "Schiller's Plays?" I am, you see, going to trouble you for your whole library by degrees.

I shall go away on Monday morning, and hope on my return to find you will have derived benefit from the trial. Pray do not despair: let your mind assist the mercury,* for many ascribe great effects to this aid. I am sorry it will so much confine you, but we must take courage—I say we, for it will be much less your privation than ours; but it is also for our benefit too. So wishing you every success, I remain, &c.

* Which had been recommended for her disease.

LETTER XVI.

July 1811.

I PERFECTLY agree with you in your opinion of "Clarissa," and of the want of taste and judgment of those who would have had Richardson make a more cheerful *dénouement*; in my opinion it is not sufficiently melancholy. Clarissa's death is admirably drawn; and there not one stroke of improvement could have been added; but Lovelace's is, as you observe, extremely faulty;—the making him fall in a duel is by no means distributing poetic justice. It seriously, too, affects the moral of the work; for Richardson should not imply, as he does, that the vices of Lovelace are to be avoided because they bring down the retribution of offended friends. He ought rather to have dwelt only on the punishment that they bring to themselves; and in painting the guilty horrors of reproaching conscience, and the terrors of approaching the tribunal of an

offended Deity, he would have given a far more beautiful, more interesting, and more morally impressive portrait than he has.

There are two conclusions, that, had he adopted either, I should have admired. In the one, Lovelace might have been torn with a thousand contending emotions, between repentance for his crime, and libertinism trying to make him palliate it: a fever, delirium, or other circumstances, might come to the aid of the former, and bring on a sincere and impressive reformation: the letters written in which state of mind would have been deeply interesting. In the other, Lovelace might strive to conquer his accusing conscience, and to dissipate it by travel and gaiety: but his efforts should all be fruitless—every thing should serve but to recall his offence—and he should at length be worked up into such a paroxysm of acute suffering by the goadings of his memory, that he should, in a fit of horrible despair, curse himself, and put a period to his existence.

Either of these would have been made, by Richardson's pen, moral and interesting: but at present there is much to censure. Lovelace, had he not been called to an account by Colonel Morden, would, I think it is fair from his letters to conclude, have

conquered his grief and *slight* tinges of repentance. And even his death is by no means interesting. He certainly *repents*, but not *sufficiently*; and his one day's suffering can hardly be called what he terms it—*expiation*.

By the by, I dislike the character of Lovelace very much. It serves, I think, to do much more harm than good. A man so profligate should not have been drawn in such otherwise fascinating colours; and, above all, committing the crimes he does, he should not be made, at the same moment, to express his thorough belief of the existence of a Providence. This belief, and those crimes, are incompatible. Of what use is conviction of the existence of a Deity, if it can possess the mind in concert with the greatest depravity? This is impossible—guilt and scepticism must be inseparable; for is it to be conceived that a man can deliberately do that which he is convinced must consign him to everlasting perdition? Excuse all this; my pen generally runs away with me—poor judgment lags after with a very slow pace.

The next number of the Magazine shall be with you in a few days. The following is the bill of fare—from this you may, if you can, guess at the

nature of the dishes, but make due allowance for the impotence of the cook :—

- " On Anagrams."
- " Journal from Mangalore to Seringapatam."
- " On the Eloquence of Socrates."
- " Censure of Buonaparte's Rallies."
- " Curious Error of De Akens."
- " Reply to the Criticism on Thomson."
- " Ode of Hafiz, with translation."
- " To Ruggles."
- " To the Memory of an Infant."
- " Sonnet of Scarron's, translated."
- " The Presumed Heiress."
- " To a Lady singing."
- " Two Songs from Ruggles."
- " A Millin. Ode."
- " Epigramme."
- " Verses by Garrick on Miss Wilton."

(Seven before published.)

Perhaps something more, if necessary to fill up the sheet. I will write more in two or three days.

LETTER XVII.

June 1841

I HAVE finished and sent in to my father, the second Number of the "Mofessil Magazine." I need not point out to you the authors of any other pieces than that "To the Memory of an Infant," and "Reply to the Criticism," both Captain H*****'s; and the "Two Songs from Bangalore," both Mr Manning's.* Of the authors of the others you are not ignorant.

I forget to mention, what is indeed sufficiently evident of itself, that the "Journal from Mangalore to Seringapatam," is also Captain H*****'s.

I will give you a few observations that occur to me on the contents of this Number. In the Letter on Anagrams I have made a terrible mistake. In one of my quotations I speak of "thoughts that burn.

* The Chinese traveller mentioned in Charles Lamb's Letters.

and words that glow." Having scarcely any books of poetry here, I am obliged generally to trust to memory; and here it has proved woefully treacherous. I just now recollect that I have murdered this very beautiful line: it occurs, I think, in Gray's "Progress of Poetry," and ought to be, if I am not again wrong, "thoughts that breathe, and words that burn." There is a wide difference. Pray have the goodness to examine the original, and make the necessary correction with your penknife. My brains must have been sadly conglomerated when I made so stupid and flat a mis-quotation.

In this paper I am rather ashamed of myself for having the vanity to hitch in my two anagrams among so many other good ones; however, at this vanity you must only smile.

Captain H*****'s Journal will be concluded in the next with a pretty piece of poetry. The paper "On Silence" I do very much regret of. I wish I had loved my subject a little more, and studied more its practice than theory. It is very much too long, and will, I fear, be thought dry: the fact is, when I began to write it I intended to confine myself to *five* pages, and had in my *first* copy only this quantity; but the subject grew upon

ing as I wrote, and I could not withstand the temptation of inserting the examples of it that occurred to my memory; I was led away almost without being aware of the length into which I had strayed. However, this shall be the last time of my thus offending; in future I will not commence upon a subject of this nature; and two sheets shall henceforward be the extreme limits allowed to any paper of my own.

When you come to my translation from Virgil you must not move Dryden from the shelf—such comparing is by no means fair. To try the goodness of a candle's light, it must not be held in the sunshine.

"Buenaparte's Nativity Cast," is somewhat curious; whence I got it I do not now remember, but I found an extract of it among my paper rubbish—most probably from some periodical work.

Captain H*****'s reply to my criticism in the last, has not in the least made me alter my opinion. I do not, indeed, think his arguments touch upon, much less affect the question in agitation. He merely expresses an admiration of the general beauties of the episode; and this I feel equally. I agree, with himself; but it was not Thomson person-

ally, or the episode generally, that I was so presumptuous as to attack, but merely the grammatical construction of one sentence; and of this I confess I spoke somewhat confidently, as not thinking there could be two opinions on the subject; but this decided tone was certainly very wrong. I only quoted the part I objected to, for what preceded or follows is irrelevant to the subject.

Thomson meant to say, undoubtedly, "he saw her charming—but he saw not half her charms, for as many more were concealed by her modesty." But in expressing this more tersely he has obscured the sense; and in saying, "he saw not *half* those charms she concealed," he has in my opinion committed a solecism;—for the inference is plain from this, that "he did see a *part* of what was concealed," which is certainly a *bull*. But what of this! so trivial an error cannot be said to detract from the beauty of Thomson's poetry.

I ought, according to custom, to insert a rejoinder in the next Number, but this I am unwilling to do; not that I am afraid, but that I should seem to stand on a bad ground. Captain H***** declares that he has undertaken the defence of the passage from a lot of the poet, and I could not

therefore renew my attack on it without seeming to be actuated by dislike to him—a supposition I would not have entertained on any account. As to my pretensions to critical acumen, I care very little about giving up them; but I do care very much about being supposed to be so utterly wanting in taste as not thoroughly to feel and enjoy Thomson's exquisite beauties. I have still, thank Heaven, “the mind to taste, the nerve to feel!” as “Anna Matilda” says; and I will not let this be doubted by renewing an attack even against a word of this poet's. I like Captain H***** for defending so admirable a writer; and I do wish very much he could convince me that I am wrong, as I have written to him.

The quotations he makes from the epistle are very beautiful; but still, I think, *superficially*, that they do not contain any argument on the subject. I shall be glad to hear you differ from me. Pray let me have your opinion, for I wish much to change mine.

The “Ode from Hafiz” is the far-famed “*tata hu tata non hi non*.” I have been obliged, you will perceive, to have recourse to my portfolio, for my brain has produced nothing for the last two months.

Indeed, the muse never visited me but as I sat deeply cogitating over "the midnight oil," and now I am obliged to go to bed early (which I detest) that I may be up before daylight to make indigo all the morning, which completely unfits me for the rest of the day for thinking, reading, or writing; so that the muse has flown away in disgust, and I shall not even attempt to recall her before October next, when I hope a few smiles at Coshubazar will lure the young lady back.

I must have tired you with so much scribbling. Pray have the goodness to throw me with the observations that may occur to you; and in spite of my faults, do not spare criticisms; I am certain they will be liberal and judicious, and I shall therefore be very much obliged to you for them; and will try to profit by your remarks.

Last month you were very sparing in this article, which was kind. You are the only person who will condescend to review the work, and ought not therefore to disappoint me. Indulgence I have certainly a right to expect from others, but from you I beg only for justice; and this, if you please, with some severity—for it is necessary I should somewhere have a touch, or I know not where my pro-

suspicion might lead me. Excuse this scrawl, and attribute the trouble I give you, not to me, but to *your own good-nature*. I must have no slight opinion of this when I venture to tax it so much. Pray let me have not only your own observations on the Magazine, but also any that you may hear from others.

D. G. 18

LETTER XVIII.

July 1811.

I am very much obliged to you for your endeavours to enrol Mr P***** among the contributors to the Magazine. I expect very much from him. The difficulty he expresses of satisfying himself, will ensure pleasure to his readers. He who is easily satisfied will never excel. I shall be very glad to receive his aid; for, to fill my ten sheets, I am now obliged to scribble much more, and with less consideration, than I ought.

I am very much gratified by that part of your letter which relates to my father. I was somewhat afraid that he might not like my wasting my time in exposing myself by scribbling nonsense. However, the time I give up to it is not taken from any better employment. I am hard at work at my helio from early morning to sunset; and only the evenings are for recreating myself in writing letters, and compos-

ing *Johann* essays. I will spare no efforts to prevail on my father to contribute. I have already frequently made the request, and will continue to do so until I succeed—of which I have strong hopes. He has a great fund of anecdotes, which he can, if he please, dispense in a very happy manner, and it is on this I hope to draw. He is not now in the habit of composing, but when young did so with much success. I have by accident seen horticultural and various other papers of his, remarkably well written; but I am afraid I shall not persuade him to renew *original* efforts. He has, too, had his poetical draughts, but these he keeps inviolably secret, and will, I much fear, not be prevailed upon to sip of the *Perian* stream. I shall certainly make every effort.

My father misunderstood me, when he said *M***** had *promised* me any thing. He has promised the *Hungpore Club* a song; and this *M****** has promised to forward to me.

I am sorry I have not *Hume's* "*Essays*," or would immediately send them. You trust their perusal will do you no harm, and I am ready to answer for it they will not. *Hume* has attempted to entomb the snake beneath the fairest flowers;

but his sophistry, though veiled in the most consummate eloquence, will not escape your penetration. And though his propositions are advanced with all the elegance of language, and his arguments have the most specious semblance of truth, yet your judgment, I am sure, will not be misled. You will detect the fallacy of his premises, and perceive the abyss—the horribly impious conclusions which would necessarily be deduced from such premises, were the truth of them admitted. These conclusions, it is true, are not drawn in the writings of those sceptical philosophers—and herein is their grand art: they are too wary to advance what the *unprepared* mind would revolt at; they know that, “*no man is impious but by degrees*,” they, therefore, with great ingenuity, bring forward specious arguments, which are so much *clouded* with truth, as to be implicitly believed by many: and there they leave their readers, who, if they are convinced by what they have perused, are obliged to form such conclusions as fix them, in the end, in confirmed atheism: (if atheism be possible.) And this having been apparently the work of their own minds, has a stronger hold than had the same deductions been pointed out to them by others.

When you do read "Hume's Essays," read after them, if you can procure it, Dr Beattie's admired "Essay on Truth." It is the most masterly and complete refutation of the sophistry of Hume and others that was ever penned; and, at the same time, it is more elegantly and eloquently written than the works to which it is a reply; and this is saying very much for it.

I have it not now; but when I read it, and that is some years since, I was never so delighted with any work in my life. I have it still strongly impressed on my memory, and I should like much to re-peruse it. After refuting most completely the error, he breaks out into a most eloquent and justly indignant strain at the cruel tendency of their doctrines. I cannot recollect the words, but I remember well the spirit of them is this:—But let us turn to the fruits of this doctrine; let us see what it hath given, what taken from us. Picture to yourself a heart most tenderly alive to every sensation; imagine it suffering under insupportable anguish—pierced with disappointment's sharpest stings—racked with disease—pining under the oppressor's unfeeling scourge—chilled with poverty—unsolaced by friends—in solitary misery:

—nothing but a firm trust in Providence, and the certain hope of a day of retribution, can save it from the *komun* agonies of despair. Yet, with this hope, it sustains itself against the accumulated evils, and smiles on its sufferings.

And do these base miscreants with sacrilegious hands dare to snatch from them this the last resort, the last refuge of the miserable? Would they inhumanly rob them of the only comfort that still cheers their existence, and which has survived the utmost ravages of malice, misfortune, and tyranny? Say, did the pure tenets of Christianity ever destroy the peace of virtuous retirement: has it disturbed the tranquillity of innocence, deepened the gloom of sorrow, added one pang to the bed of the dying, or aggravated the horrors of the grave? No! ye traitors to human kind—*never!*

Ye murderers of the human soul, how can you answer it to your hearts, that you have destroyed the only solace of the distressed: and what have you given them in its room? Nought of comfort on this side the grave—and beyond, only—despair!

If the consideration of this awaken not in you the kindest pangs of remorse, then is every generous feeling in you extinguished, and the most

diabolical sentiments have usurped their room : Look, demons ! on the misery you have caused, and unite your infernal joy in exulting over the irremediable sufferings and dreadful despair of your victims !

I have not done justice to the eloquent and impressive author : but when you read the work, I am certain you will join with me in admiration of his animated and soothing strain.

Hume's principal attack is on the miracles recorded in Scripture ; and by insisting on the impossibility of a revolution in nature, he leads us to believe that nature, or nature, is self-acting, and cannot receive any foreign impulse : which, of course, is equal to a denial of the existence of the Deity. But to me, I confess, his arguments appear *childish* ; for, allowing that chance, not Providence, raise every thing, then is not a revolution equally, or indeed more probable, than that beautiful order of nature, which is in itself demonstrative of a Supreme Ruler ? And if a Deity do preside, then to say that to stop, is more difficult for him than to maintain any motion, is certainly the very height of absurdity ; and not till this absurdity be done away, or until it be proved that the regular course

of nature is less miraculous than its aberration. will I subscribe to these doctrines.

But I have—*scion non ordinarius*—been jumping away at a tremendous rate. You will perhaps be surprised to hear me broach such orthodox opinions. After harlequining Isaiah,* I ought not to quarrel with Hume—but the fact is, I am religiously given at times, and a little fastidious in my belief, in spite of Mr —, the Chief Secretary. At all events I am safe with you; for a female unbeliever is a kind of monster that nothing should make me believe could exist. Milton's Sam, being represented as a woman, is not half horrible enough. But of other matter. I know nothing of M***** or M*****'s coming down; and S*** you must not always rely on—he is apt to be partial. That Compo^t will come, cannot be expected; though, could you get him into your house, it would add a few years to his life.

I send you the little thing I yesterday showed

* He refers to a parody of Virgil's "Pallas," the subject of which was unhappily killed by a friend. The above verses were published in the volume of "*Indian Reminiscences*."

† Allusion to the name of an old friend of mine, eight years of age.

you. The quotations I may as well translate for you; they are—"If you have known any thing better than these, fairly impart it."—(Horace,) "Every thing unknown passes for sublime."—(Proverb.) I have no great opinion of this trifle, which is proved by my not having shown it you before. I send you a more respectable piece as a companion to it. It is a translation of an ode written by Gray in the Alps.* The original is beautiful; and it is a very great pity he never gave a version of it himself. I hope you will like this, for it pleases my own fancy. (I have used the Latin word "*citrus*," in preference to "*citron-wood*," as more poetical.)

* Published in "*Lucius Remains*."

LETTER XIX.

July 1811

WHAT you say of ———, reminds me of an anecdote of a young officer, who observed of the Duke of Marlborough, after the battle of Blenheim, that he was a *very pretty man*. — And are you not a *pretty fool* for giving him such an epithet? — said an old general who heard this. Pray remember me to Mr H*****; I am happy to hear that he is pleased with the paper on Silima. The songs from Runggere I think, with D***, good; and I am obliged to him for liking the paper on Ass-gum. I thank you for telling me that, in your "Ashe's Dictionary," the mistake about "curved-goon" * does not occur, but this only proves that the Doctor discovered the blunder, and silently rectified it in the subsequent edition. In the first, this

* Remarks on the mistake alluded to, formed a paper in the

"Indian Reminiscences."

mistake certainly occurred. I am sure of my fact; and indeed the omission of "Unknown Correspondent" proves the correction made by Dr Ashe.

By the by, this authority, which Dr Johnson gives as anonymous, he received from the "Gentleman's Magazine." He was, you know, a constant writer in it, and when the etymology of any word puzzled him, he frequently asked for assistance in this Magazine, in the form of a query; and it was in reply to one of these that somebody—most probably Dr Pegge—favoured him with this. In your "Selections from the Gentleman's Magazine," you will find this etymology given, but there is no account there of Dr Ashe's blunder: this I discovered in the manner I have related, two or three years ago. I am obliged to you for your exertions in my favour; and if you can persuade Mr P***** to lend me his aid, you will have achieved much for me; he must have plenty of spare time—there is nobody without it. You say I ought to exert my interest more in Berhampore; it is impossible to do so. I have written to every one I could there; ——— did not escape me, though I do not expect any thing from him. He is a very pleasant excellently-tempered young man; but I do not suspect

him of ever having been guilty of an attempt at composition; he reads everlastingly, but chiefly, if not wholly, novels; and the extent of his *utilitatis*, is the now and then committing a good poem. I know he will not write for me: though he is so good-natured, he would, I think, do any thing else.

I do not intend to lose my hold of Captain H***** when he leaves this; indeed, I expect further aid, from his promising to exert himself in procuring contributions from Dinapore. I have several promises, but fulfilment is slow. A few favours I have received from unknown friends; but, alas! I have been obliged to assume my editorial prerogative of putting a veto on them. This is rather an unpleasant part of my office, and requires no small ingenuity to steer between giving offence, and keeping my Magazine in proper tone. However, you may rest assured, that when I do *reject*, it is because it is absolutely necessary;—not a particle of merit shall escape me.

Unless I get a little more assistance my bark will run aground very soon: as it is, I know not with what to fill my next Number. I set out so hastily and imprudently, that I have not the best pre-

vision is slow; and my brain will shortly, I fear, protect my drafts. Indeed, I have now little time to spare, for indigo occupies a large portion of my time, and translating papers about abominable smuggled goods, takes up much of the remainder.* A little I give to the pleasure of correspondence; and eating, drinking, and sleep, wise on the rest. However, I will not despair, but fight it out stoutly to the last.

Excuse this long rhapsody—but I always write all, and exactly what I think, to you.

I have received the books, &c., and thank you for them. Captain P****'s words certainly imply himself to be the author; his "at present," too, promises to send you the remainder at a future time. I shall like to see them much, for I expect good from him, from your liking what you have seen of him. From the four lines he did send, of course no judgment could be formed, any more than judging of a house by a couple of bricks; but I liked them, and anticipate a very good poem from his translation.

* His duties were collection of customs at Moorshedabad, a high and lucrative situation in the staff service of the Honourable East India Company.

I congratulate you on your European letters. I am sorry to say I have yet received none.

The present rain appears extensive, but I am twenty miles off. It will do me much good if I have a share in it. I forgot to tell you that I discovered Mrs F***'s trick last night. I take credit, as I did her *principle*—by elimination.

I give myself much credit for having formed of Mr — precisely that opinion you have expressed—that is, that he is possessed of very considerable abilities, with a very considerable consciousness of them. I am sure I should like him much were I acquainted with him; a little vanity or eccentricity serves to heighten the pleasure of intercourse, and adds amusement to instruction. I did perceive a little of the *irresistibility* you mention, peeping out; and though I did not see you smile, can well conceive you did so inwardly. I am very much obliged to you for having lent him the *Magazine*. I have given you a very great deal of trouble about this, and am really ashamed of myself for it, although your good-nature chooses to say there has been none.

I had only an opportunity of saying half-a-dozen words to Mr P*****, as he was stepping into his

hurry, to express my hope that I should shortly hear from him; and so this he called out, as he was driving away. — "All in good time." So that I expect very soon to be favoured with a letter from him.

The next Number of my Magazine is scarcely begun yet. I have been delaying my own exertions in hopes of receiving ample aid; but scarcely any has yet come, and I am afraid I shall find it difficult to fill the prescribed number of sheets. I have to make many apologies for not having replied to your letter yesterday; but I was obliged to go over to Hyampore, which I did, and returned thence in the same way as to Calcutta and back; and this has knocked me up so much that I scarcely know what I write. Your good-nature is so irresistible, that I do not hesitate to give you a little trouble now and then. Pray oblige me by looking out in the "Encyclopædia" the article "Abracadabra," and if, as I suspect, you find there two Latin verses, pray copy them for me, with author's name, if mentioned. I want this for a paper. I have some thoughts of writing on nose-bleeding!! — or rather on the cure of it.

'Tis "the witching hour of night when churchyards yawn." — Adieu!

LETTER XX.

August 1811.

You promised, at your leisure, to give me your opinion of No. 2*. Pray do this, and spare not whatever you think deserving of censure. I hope you will like the paper on Silenus, because it cost me some trouble, and it will be hard to find I have wasted my time. No. 3 will be very scanty. I intend giving a series of letters on the different kinds of false wit; and, for this purpose, shall treat in this of chronograms. In my subsequent numbers, puns, acrostics, points-rimées, sonnets, emblems, riddles, &c. &c. shall each have a letter. If any thing good in any of these subjects occurs to you, pray send it to me.

You recollect I spoke somewhat slightly of Miss Hamilton. I did this, because I was at that

* Of the manuscript posthumous before referred to.

time employed in criticising a terrible blunder of hers, which you will see in No. 3; but pray do not think so ill of me as to suppose I think ill of her. She is the most elegant writer of the present day, male or female. I am never tired of admiring her beauties: her "Modern Philosophers" and "Life of Agrippina" are above all praise: yet I have ventured to criticise an error she has committed. No man ought to shield a mistake; and to detect inaccuracies wherever they may occur is laudable. I hope you think so, and will acquit me of the slightest degree of malvolence.

For No. 4, I have a capital article in criticism: but it will be time enough to speak of this a month hence. I have had no time to attempt an essay, and have put it off till too late, hoping some correspondent might favour me with one; but no one seems to like writing prose, except my friend Captain H*****, the remainder of whose Journal I shall insert in this number.

Your Mickle's "Lusind," I have kept a very long time indeed. I have only as yet read one volume. Sporting magazines and newspapers are just now my dearest reading; yet I am going to ask you to lend me another book. I want some

tight reading, and know of nothing more entertaining than Drake's "Literary Hours." Will you have the goodness to send it to me? Have you read Dallas's "Morlands?" I have them, and shall have much pleasure in sending them to you.

It is now pouring in torrents—a horrible gloomy day; and my thoughts always keep pace with the weather, so that I had better conclude.

LETTER XXI.

August 1811.

As you think the Sonnet tolerable, it shall be inserted in this Number, for we must not be too fastidious. The other piece is in an infinitely better style. The verse is smooth, and frequently pleasing; but, alas! I see Mr. — can never aspire higher than myself. It is but poor praise to be, what Johnson calls "one of the gentlemen who write with ease." If you do not recollect the passage, I must quote you a little explanatory epigram,—

"They write with ease, to show their breeding;
But easy writing's stupid reading."

I had not a tumble, as you fear, the night I left Cossimbazar; but the road was terrible; and I could excite your pity, by describing the perils I encountered "by flood and field." Certainly, as you observe, the sound nap was in more danger than the gay fancies.

I am obliged to you for thinking the "*Mafnail*" worthy of being sent to Calcutta. Mr S***** is, as I hope, as good-natured as yourself; in this is my only security against criticism: intrinsic merit is out of the question, and I shall not be so impolite as to show it, but to kind friends.

Drake's "*Literary Hours*," I thank you for, Dallas's "*Morlands*." I do not think particularly good, but certainly worth reading, had you not already done so. I have read his "*Peccoral*," "*Anbrey*," and "*Knight*," all which I admire *moderately*. He writes in a pleasing manner, but has many superiors, I think, in his *line*.

You will be surprised at an article in No. 4 of the "*Mafnail*" (if it live as long) about the "*Morlands*," which is *professedly* an original work; yet I have now before me a French book, from which the one-half has been stolen;—not merely a line or a thought here and there, but a whole volume, word for word!! This is terrible; who could have expected Mr Dallas to have committed such a theft? What is surprising, none of the critics have detected him! R***** discovered the gross plagiarism a week or two ago, in accidentally picking up a worm-eaten volume of French

tales. The original is "*Le Lord impromptu*," by M. Carotta.

The novel called "*Rome*" I met with at Patna; but not knowing the author, and not liking to enter on four or five volumes at a venture, I did not read it; but if I again fall in with it, I will do so immediately, since you admire it. The rule I have laid down for myself—only in novels—is not a bad one: I never take up one unless I know the author, or have received a recommendation. By this I may sometimes lose a little amusement, but it certainly prevents my reading much to waste.

I have received some more songs from Bungpore. Mr Manning has at length, very unexpectedly, obtained leave to travel through Doctan;—he is to set off in a week. R*****, however, tells me he has strong doubts of his being able or willing to proceed further; he has learned scarcely any thing, he says, of the language.

You will be pleased to hear that I have at length good hopes of M****. He writes—"If it were but one-thousandth part as much in my power as it is in my inclination to contribute &c.—that is, you know the rest—I once saw a review, with extracts, from Lord Valentia's '*Travels*,' from which it appeared

to me that his work required much correction from some one who has lived longer in the country, and knows better than his lordship. I wish you would ascertain this point, and if I am right, furnish his lordship's text with a few drops of your best critic acid; and if you can procure the book* (which of course he shall have immediately) "for my perusal, and I find Lord Valentia tripping in the natural history part, as I have reason to think he does, from his talking of Hyacinth in Calcutta and saying that no one in Bengal knew that the *Periwinkle* produced castor-oil, till he made the discovery; &c. &c. —why, I will furnish you with a botanical rod for his lordship!"

Of course I know better than to interfere. M**** shall flog his lordship entirely by himself; and, with his wit and knowledge, I would not be poor Lord Valentia for any thing. I know M**** so well, however, that I shall not be surprised at his resolution "coming out of the palm of his hands," before he gets the book; and yet, if there be a subject he will write upon *ex amore*, it will be this. Such errors strike him. At all events, having once moved him, I expect very much. You may be sure I shall not relax my efforts in that quarter.

LETTER XXII.

August 1841.

I am *very* sorry to hear of those headaches; for, as I am frequently troubled with them myself, I know how much they annoy—for there is nothing worse. I am so often attacked, that my mode of operations is completely systematic. I adopt a method—one part of which I am sure no doctor would recommend—yet, as it always succeeds, I recommend it. Above all things, I avoid lying down, but sit up with my feet in hot water—kept constantly hot for half an hour—and read, during the time, some book that I am sure will make me forget myself. In half an hour, or an hour, it leaves me. Hot water ex- and cold water in-ternally; I consider as a complete panacea; as to physic, “give it to the dogs—I’ll have none on’t.” I detest the stuff.

You misunderstood me when I said I would let Mr S**** know I was acquainted with the author

of the poem in a note: by this I did not mean a letter, but a note appended to the verses. I have done it as follows. He mentions in one part of his lines "Beachy Head," a place on which his mother has written a very beautiful poem; I have therefore written under it, "This spot is now classic ground, for it hath been consecrated in the verse of the most elegant of the modern muses; a muse whom though 'melancholy marked her for her own,' yet Venus 'quintâ parte sui æthereis induit' (hath imbued with the quintessence of her nature—this is from Horace,) and whose lays are so exquisitely melodious, that, as she sings, they take the prison'd soul and lay it in elysium! The Lesbian Sappho conferred immortality on the Lemnian Pyramus, nor will Beachy Head live less long in the sweetly plaintive strains of the Sappho of the present day. 'Tu quæque litteras nostras—eternam scribens famam *Carolotta*, dedisti!" (Thou also, O Charlotte, has conferred eternal fame on our verses by thy writings!) This is from Virgil, merely substituting *Carolotta* for *Cæcilia*, and "writings" for "death." The measure is equally kept. The original relates to *Æonia's* nurse, *Colota*, giving her name to a hill on which she was buried, and

which, even to this day, is still called "Gasta." He can scarcely be offended at this; for I have only said what I really think; though I much fear my compliment will be thought to be turned rather *poetically*. It is, alas! my usual style—I cannot conquer those inveterate habits.

My third Number ought to have been with you before now; and that it has not, is not my fault. I finished it by the 13th, but my abominable writer has thought proper to be taken ill. It is at present at Calcutta, where a writer of my father's and one of Captain H*****, are copying it. When they have finished, it will be sent to me to correct, and then I will forward it to you; but I do not expect this to be before the 24th, these people are so slow. However, you have nothing by this, from me at least; for, whatever little credit you may be pleased to give me for my former attempts, I shall forfeit by this. The truth is, (for a bad workman must blame his tools,) my indigo season has been so execrably bad, and such a thousand things have kept me in constant rotation, that to write "ought fit for you to look on," was utterly out of my power. I scribbled something because honour obliged, and did not tear it up because I

despair of doing better. Luckily I had a large supply of contributions in the poetic department; and these, I hope, will keep me above water.

Pray write to me whatever you hear from Calcutta—good or bad. As they know not the matters, the opinions will be very fair; and we must not complain though they may handle us roughly.

I tremble for Mr H***'s opinion, should he see it; and yet I hope he may;—even to hear of censure from him, would be an honour. At all events, I must not be backward in doing.

Captain H***** has played me a provoking trick. He sent me a paper written on the Spanish Patriots, when the business commenced. I sent it to him back, begging it might be modified to our present time and circumstance; and he very coolly tells me, he has so much upon his hands, that he requests I will alter, curtail, or enlarge, as I please. As I did not care very much (*care some*) about politics, I again returned it to him, saying I could wait till he had time; but he has again sent it to me to make the necessary additions. I will do no such thing; for to give my *political* sentiments as another man's, is not correct; especially as I differ from him in several points; but I will bring the

paper in with me when I visit Calcutta, and will make it over to D*** and yourself. If he will touch it up, it shall be inserted; if not, it must travel back to Dinapore. You may not disagree to disapprove of the one or two passages in it which I deem *republican*; and, if so, may very well modify it, for only a conscientious penitence prevents me. Captain H***** has so much obliged me, that trouble, time, or any thing in my power, I would readily exert for him. I enclose this paper—read it—and, if you are good-natured, suggest any alterations, and make a little addition, to give it a temporary interest. The parts I do not like, are the praises of the French *Jacobins*, (excuse the term—but I am a strong Burkeite,) and the quotation from the *Marseillaise* hymn, “which traitorous kings confederate raise.” Is it not rather a confederation against kings, and honourable kings—of Spain, Portugal, and England—by a treacherous scoundrel usurper? Spain, in its present glorious struggle, and revolutionary France, have, in my opinion, no points of resemblance. Where, in Spain, is there a *Les Vendée*? Moreover, this is not a “*revolution*” in Spain, as he terms it, but an honourable struggle for the continuance of the old order of things. I

suspect Captain H***** of being a *Faride*. I hope you are not one. I know D*** is not. I have written to Marsh, and so urgently, that I think he will keep to his resolution. I congratulate you on the arrival of the fleet; nor am I less anxiously looking out for letters.

The disappointment you meet with in "*Agrippina*," was very provoking. I recollect the charm; but it is not filled up with a common-place novel, but with a sheet of Miss Hamilton's "*Modern Philosophers*," which is also an excellent work, and, if you have not read it, borrow it of my father. "*Agrippina*," I agree with you in thinking, is a delightful work; the writing is peculiarly choice and beautiful, and every part of it is historically true. You must borrow again until you meet with a perfect edition—for not a page of it ought to be lost. I read it in England, and it was in re-reading it that I discovered my father's copy to be imperfect.

German sentimentality I detest. I do not at all sympathise with their *Warrens* or *Julias*, but I sometimes almost feel a huff too in reading Miss Hamilton, Mackenzie, or Mrs Opie. I will not, however, pretend to feelings I do not possess: I never

readily cried over a book or tragedy in my life, though I have constantly felt the inclination.

I am rejoiced to hear of your triumphs on the "chequer'd field," but your *chess* game with Mr H***** I do not understand—continue, however, to beat Mr P*****, and I do not care. I am very sorry to hear of Mr T*****'s being so very ill. I am happy always to be of your opinion, for I think him a very sensible, amiable, and strictly upright man. This is a long letter, but my pen has run away with me as usual. You have desired me not to make apologies, but I must, and yet I know not what to say for trespassing so largely on your time.

LETTER XXIII.

August 1811.

I HAVE at length begun on No. 4, and my first affair was to answer Lysander. As you wished to see his letter again, previously to its insertion, I now have the pleasure to send it with the rough sketch of my reply—rough indeed it is. I never so scratched, scratched out, interlined, or in short, wrote with such difficulty and so little satisfaction to myself: but I am not afraid of submitting even a foul copy to your inspection. To take a pleasure in finding fault is completely out of your system: you are generous, and you make due allowance.

I have not said all I wished, and very little indeed, as I wished. I believe my best plan will be to tear this up, and write completely anew. I cannot at all contrive to give my style a proper tone: it will, in spite of all my endeavours, be loose and inconsistent with itself. What I like in it least

is its constant tendency to periphrase. Pray do not imagine that I am fishing for a compliment—you are above this; I am only speaking of myself as I really think; but as I see my errors, I do hope in time to correct them. Reading with more attention the best authors is my only remedy. I think I shall find in them neither such a swelling style, nor such a load of quotations as I am at present guilty of. I must be less flippanant.

If any thing occurs to you to add, alter, or omit, you will not behave well if you fail to suggest it to me. I know you have candour and good-nature enough to tell me what you think, and not to be angry with me for the trouble I give you.

LETTER XXIV.

September 1811.

With the greater part of the contents of No. 4, you are already acquainted. For Mr. Dallas's plagiarism, or rather detecting it, all the credit is due to H*****. In looking over my original I find I have made an oversight: I have omitted to mention Charlotte's age, which would add interest; therefore, in a parenthesis, after the words, "was of the same age," write over the line (seventy-four.) The lines from "Delille" I would have translated but that I thought my readers might be affronted at my supposing them ignorant of French—and who that understands it would have thanked me for a tasteless version, when the original is so beautiful?

The next paper, on catching sparrows, is curious: it was written by Captain H*****. There is an *blank* in it—this was in the original. Braggadocio, you know, I had from Mr —.

The Spanish Revolution, as I disliked its principles, I did not touch. I expect G. M***** will answer it immediately it reaches him.

Apollyon* you were indulgent to before, and you must not be less so now. Should you show it to any in Calcutta, pray only ascertain whether they think the author has made too free with things sacred. Thinking of it impartially, I cannot suppose that this inference will be drawn; should it be by *recommended* persons, I shall hear it with regret, and blame myself much for not having attended to the admonitions of the friendly Secretary, and tearing it up; but I really do not expect this sentence of excommunication will be passed by persons whose opinions are entitled to deference.

The next verses are by a sister of Captain H*****'s. I admire the warmth with which he praises her in his introductory letter; and who, I understand from other quarters, really deserves them. Some of the lines are very beautiful; nor will I criticise them. I think you will like them—they were to the memory of her husband's brother.

The epigram from the Greek, and the translation of the motto, are Mr S*****'s.

* Parody of Virgil's "Pallas."

The first translation of the Persian lines is by Mr S*****; the second by Mr P*****.

The translation of the epigram is by Mr W*****. This resembles very strongly one of mine—but not so strongly, I think, as to induce a suspicion of plagiarism; at all events I plead “not guilty” to it.

All in the next page are “make-weights” to fill up my ten sheets with.

The *ball* actually happened at Rangpore, if I am to believe M****, &c., from whom I heard it there.

If you have any curiosity about the *Latin*, without doubt you have friends at hand to explain it. I have been guilty of one *pan* in the introductory letter to *Apollyon*. As usual, I have run through two or three sides about my own nonsense; and I am the more reprehensible for this, as in Calcutta you can have little time to waste on its point; but I am not to make excuses. I did not make my *duzen** now together the sheets, as I observed that No. 3, done at your house, was so very much better.

I wrote M**** all Mr R*** said; but the philosopher of “Saffatasee”† has not answered

* A *talien*—and usually forms a part of every gentleman and lady’s equipage in Bengal.

† Mr M.’s residence.

my letter—indeed I did not expect it. He must be too much engaged with Lord Valentia;—not that I shall ever see his criticisms—that is out of the question . . . This letter is already too long, so I will not extend it beyond this side. If you can decipher it, you deserve much credit; and if you cannot, you lose nothing.

LETTER XIV.

September 1811.

Thus will find you preparing to return home, I hope. By your arrangements, you will lose (what I know will afflict you very much) a great deal of Moorishland gaiety. My father gives a large party on the 30th, Mr L** on the 2d, and the officers of the 9th a *ball* on the 4th.

The comet I had the pleasure of seeing, first on the 19th, and many nights since. How is it that there are no astronomers in Calcutta? None of the papers noticed it for several days: at last, one called it "a luminous body, resembling a comet." Mr B**** yesterday tells us something rational about it; yet even he has given no astronomical notice of it. I have anxiously been looking out for a notice of this kind, as I wished to know how much reliance I could place on my own knowledge in the science; having observed it with a sextant for three nights, and calculated declination, right

ascension, &c. &c. It is a particularly large one. You are not quite right as to its position relatively with the Greater Bear; and to place it near his ear, you must turn the poor animal topsy-turvy. It is immediately under his tail, and nearest to that star in the Bear which is called *Dubhe*.

In the last "Mirror" I hope you observed Mr ———'s "Kleggy." I wish he had made less free with Lord Chatham—introducing him is very bad indeed. He has changed his motto since sending me the last copy, and judiciously, for the one he had was about "palaces of kings," which were not very appropriate to his subject. There is also a very bad *couplet* in the last couplet. I have, however, for No. 5, a very good copy of verses from him, which I am sure you will admire.

I am sorry to hear you have had no chess. I am with my father for a week; all business being interrupted by the Doorgah; but, having no Cousinbeard to drive to, no women, no chess, no letters or anagrams to puzzle at, no speeches from ———, no conversation with yourself, no laughing with Miss R****, no anything but a full and noisy house here, it feels very stupid. My father, it is true, is always conversable and agreeable; but I

cannot get near him without also encountering half a dozen messieurs, &c., and these are not always favourites of mine.

I have sat down so late to write that I must conclude, or be too late for the ink: and there is no time to lose if I wish you to resolve in Calcutta my best thanks for your pleasant letter of the 24th — one sentence of which my vanity does not intend to allow me readily to forget.

LETTER XXVI.

September 1811.

As I have calculated rightly, this will find you just arrived. Welcome back at Oosimbanar!

I am extremely gratified by your approbation of No. 4; and very grateful for your kindness in obtaining fame for me. Poor No. 5, I tremble for it—having an abundance of poetic contributions. I have been, as usual, improvident in the other parts; and only two days ago thought it necessary to begin. I fear I shall be much distressed for my usual quantity of prose this month.

I have just finished a paper on “*Jesuitical Verses*,” and have papers “*On the Caves of Canara*,” and “*Character of Chonjee Khan*,” from Captains H***** and R*****; but I want very much something light and gay, as an equivoque.

I mean also to insert my “*Imitation of Phineas Fletcher*,” in this month’s Number; for I am happy

to say I agree with you in thinking it one of my most successful workings of the muse. This I say without the fear of being accused of vanity, before my eyes; for, indeed, I count the very maids with so very little account, that it would be hard if I might not boast of the one or two smiles they have given me. As Phineas, however, is very little known, it will be necessary to give a few prefatory remarks on his poetry; and, for this purpose, I shall be much obliged to you to hand me the volume that contains it.

I did not send my observations on the count to Mr B****, because, simply, I am a mere tyro in the science, and should not have liked to receive a trimming from any of the sagacious Calcutta stargazers; but I wish some one else had done so, for I wanted to know what degree of reliance to place on my attempt.

As to the ball of the 4th, I have no literary friends in the 9th—so that, alas! the embellished account you will be disappointed of. Moreover, it terminated in a little fracas, which could not well be mentioned, unless I could get my friend H. P. to give it in some such excellent painting style as the following: "One preacher of peace was rather

rioters, and, *god-dam* by wine, attacked our pasture, but this soon *past-over*; he next raised a tempest in another part of the town, but this was allayed by *showers*, and he at last thought it best to run off in the night, for fear of the dog." This is horrible, but I assure you it is a very correct imitation. General F****, who is equally inveterate in the art, observed that night, on the falling of a *chopper* as the *damiers* were beginning, "that it was a pity to be *chop-fallen* so early;" but the General is famous.

I do not expect to hear again from Colonel S****, but I hope to have the pleasure of seeing him next month, and will then most certainly *ransack* either his brain or his portfolio. He must make me the *amende honorable* for having delayed his aid so long. As to M****, if I ever do hear from him, I shall certainly land the gods. I do not quite despair, for he has written a long letter to my father. But miracles are rather rare now a days—*à-propos* of which, I am very glad to hear you have procured Hume and Beattie, and hope to have, by and by, your sentiments on them.

Yesterday was certainly the worst day I have seen in India; the pelting rain, howling wind, and

dashing river, united, were so horrible, that they save me the trouble of attempting description; and what to me was far worse, I could not go on with my packing, (indefinite) the delay of which delays my paying my respects at Cosmopolis. This put me into so very ill a humor, that, tired out of hoping it would clear up, I shut to my doors and windows, called for candles, and sat down to write a letter entire on an Indian evening, calling to recollection all the horrors I have enumerated in an evening before.

I got so warm with my subject, that I scribbled off the accompanying lines almost without stopping my pen, and then threw it down again in disgust. In reading it over this morning, I find I coloured the picture too highly—yet it is all true. I therefore send it to you; and, if you think it deserves it, I will, in my next angry fit, add fifty or sixty more lines to it, and serve it up in the "Mafusil."

The blank which I have left is to be filled up with the names and qualities of the Ignorers sold at these places, which I have not yet sufficiently ascertained. As you have never witnessed the scenes I subsequently describe, it is necessary to tell you they are strictly faithful.

I have frequently seen a man lying as I describe, while the liquor is poured into his mouth from on high, (this, by the way, was a Roman custom also: but it would not do to confuse that the Bengalees have any thing classic about them.)

The smoker of *bhang* or hemp, is attached precisely in this manner. The effects are known to be so horrible, that a man addicted to the vice, which seems to be most infatigating, always conceals it as much as possible: though his eyes and general state of mind must always proclaim it. I have not finished this picture yet: but must describe the "*bhangee*" in his sober hours—and these are almost as horrible as his drunken ones. Yet, in spite of all this, I like India very much: and would not care to quit it, could I but call one half-dozen persons out of England.

Pray, oblige me by criticising freely: and if you think it altogether good for nothing, then—I was going to say—throw it into the *fire*—I mean—burn it up.

LETTER XXVII.

September 1811.

HAVE the goodness to send me the original of Deschamps's Sonnet which I gave you. I wrote it out at Calcutta, where I was obliged to trust to memory, and it is in consequence incorrect. Here I have the book, and can make a correct copy for you.

This is one of the finest pieces in the French language, and the sentiments in it are sincere. Deschamps, from being one of the worst principled, became the most rigid poetist. His constant prayer in the latter part of his life was—"Oubli pour le passé; patience pour le présent; et miséricorde pour l'avenir." My attention was turned to this piece by a warm eulogium, I think of Addison's, in the "Spectator." Voltaire, too, though he admires the poetry, shows the sentiment of it, which is another reason for liking it.

A-propos de rien—Pope's "Messiah" first appeared in the "Spectator." If you will take the trouble to look for it there, you will find that it was professedly written as "an imitation of Virgil's *Pollio*;" which proves the fact I asserted. It is, however, more than an "imitation"—it is a *free* translation, or paraphrase. What is curious, is, that Johnson has translated this back into Latin—it is one of his best performances. Virgil would not have been ashamed of it, and Pope was in raptures when he read it.

Pray, let me have your opinion of the accompanying letter. Tell me what parts you dislike. Censor, insert, strike out, or suggest any alterations that occur to you; in short, deal with me as I would by you, and I shall be very, very much obliged to you.

(Ereos a'clock at night,
quite time to be in bed.)

P.S.—By the way, I might as well notice here what I forgot before—a curious blunder in the Essay. Prior is spoken of as collaterally descended from Adam and Eve. If this were the case, it must follow, that these "good folks" had either brothers, sisters, or cousins. If the query were put to the author, I think he would be a little posed. Did this blunder strike you in reading it?

LETTER XXVIII.

September 1811.

MARY thanks for Kirk's White. He has come just in time, for I have been trying this morning to compose a cento, into which I wish to pay him the compliment of weaving a line of his—a compliment indeed! I ought not to have used that word—but no matter.

I don't know whether you ever tried cento composition; but if not, I can warmly recommend it, for it is most amusing work. I sat down to it because I was resolved to go systematically through all the species of *foibles* wit enumerated by Cambridge in his "Scribleriad," and this is among them.

"From different nations meet the same's record,
With horrid ill, push'd, and molley tongue proud;
Not for the fune of weather doeds they tell,
But their woe end, the plowder and the spoil."

I have completed nine, and will, in a few days,

when I have written something of an introductory letter, send it to you. You have, I think you said, indexes to your *native* books; if so, might I beg the favour of you to look out the songs, beginning—
"Hasty, curious, thirsty fly;" and "Come, dear Amanda, quit the town;" if they should be in your collection, and inform me by whom the words were written. I wish to know.

I am really very much obliged to you for pointing out the parts you do not approve in my reply to Mrs. Lucretia.* I know myself to be very often guilty of that fault of saying too much. That I shall adopt your suggestions, I do not doubt; but I must see them before I can say so—for a compliment in advance would be only to yourself, whereas I wish to pay it to your judgment.

* A paper in the *Ms. Magazine* often alluded to in former letters; and great part of which was published under the title of "*Indian Renaissance*."

LETTER XXIX.

HOWEVER unwillingly, I must confess that you are quite right; compliments may be true, and yet savour of the extravagant; of such nature are mine. I never write but what I feel; but I own I love to write up to the very brink of that feeling. I do not quite overstep the bounds of truth, but I always tread on them; another step would be into hyperbole, and this is approaching it too nearly. It is wrong; and I can at least thank you for correcting my taste.

Keep the Magazine as long as you please. Of course I have no use for it here; I am not quite so far gone as Crabbe's Magazine Post—

"Who, nameless, here inserts his life's rhyme,
And reads his testaments with a thousand thrice."

I send Dodsdrum's "Sonnet." I send also my

cents, and will point out, when next I visit Cosimbazar, the separate lines I have taken from the works of the several poets. The two marked anonymous in the last stanza, are from the two songs I inquired about; but the authors' names are of no consequence; it is sufficient that they are not my own. The Introductory Letter I have not yet written, for I have been very much busied the two last days. I intend communicating it as an art, by which persons, however devoid of genius, &c., may mechanically write verses; and shall amplify on what a modern poem ought to be, with a compliment, if I can bring it in any how, to Charlotte Smith and Kirkc White; but it will be sufficient to trouble you with it when finished.

LETTER XXX.

October 1814.

As it is now time for me to begin my task, I shall be obliged to you to return me the answer to Miss Louisa.

I received, two or three days ago, a packet from Captain H*****. As it all relates to the "Mofussil," I send you its whole contents. The "Address to Secoma" I have only partly read; its length is, of course, at present an insuperable objection; indeed, from its nature, it could not have proved generally interesting. But of its merits I cannot speak, for I have not yet read it. You may or not as you please.

The letter "On Scurring" I mean to insert, but not Mr ——'s, for I cannot perceive a particle of any thing like argument in it. To contend that plagiarism is not criminal, must have much inge-

nity to save it from being altered. I really do not think it has sense or humour enough for insertion; of course, his controverting any of my positions has nothing to do with it. If he cut me to pieces, let him but do it with wit as his weapon, and I would be very grateful to him; but this I think stupid. Shall I put it in?

Captain B*****'s "Ode to Liberty," I do not like the sentiments of; but it has, I think, enough of poetry to justify me in inserting it. I am undecided, and should like to receive your opinion.

You must know what it is to be haunted with a tune. I was so all this morning; I could not help humming to myself Campbell's song on Copenhagen, and the Prayer-book chanting to be at hand, I tried to turn a Psalm to the same measure. I got through the first six verses, but there meeting with a difficulty, I stopped for a more inspiring mood. I send you the fragment just as it is, without troubling myself with polishing. Have I preserved the measure correctly? I am not certain that it is Campbell's exactly; but I think the adaptiveness of the metre has capabilities of serving as the vehicle for even sublimities.

If you should look out this Psalm in your Prayer-

book, you might as well versify the three verses that are wanting; that is, if you think my foundation worthy of a superstructure; if not, tear it up, and I must revenge myself by trying something else.

LETTER XXXI.

November 1841.

As I did not read "Serena," I did not perceive the name; it is very likely to be meant for Mrs —, I have asked Captain H***** the question. The verses were written by Major H***** a relation of Captain H*****. As to —, I have fairly told Captain H***** that his letter is flat and unmeaning—utterly devoid of both salt and sulphur. As to his argument about the back being liked better in one shape than another, the premises are false, but not worth arguing about. In another part he has put me quite into a passion; he dares to quote Johnson as authority for asserting that there is no crime, though the plagiarism be admitted. This is a vile aspersion on our great Moralist's character, for he was of such strict integrity, that he never could have offered, and never did, an excuse for the violation

of truth. In No. 95 of the "Adventurer," which Sophister quotes, Dr Johnson by no means defends the practice; on the contrary, he reprobates it strongly. His arguments merely tend to prove that the charge of plagiarism is not to be lightly raised; for that the strongest resemblance of sentiment and expression may exist without any intercommunication—persons situated in like circumstances naturally have the same train of thoughts, and these thoughts must often be expressed similarly; it does not therefore follow, that if their description of any person or object be alike, they necessarily copied from each other, for the resemblance is equally accounted for by allowing that they each copied from the same model, or nature. His whole argument has but this front, and surely this does not bear out Mr L——.

Dr Johnson only speaks of resemblances which may be accidental—of what is, and what is not plagiarism: but he does not attempt to argue away its reprovableness when it is allowed to be so. What would then be his sentiments may be easily judged, from a very analogous case. When Landor made his infamous attack on Milton's reputation, he forged quotations to aid his argument. This was

fully detected and exposed by Dr Douglas, and the outcry against Lauder being very great, he came to his friend Dr Johnson for advice, who, with his usual manly integrity, recommended and wrote for him a full confession of his delinquency and request of forgiveness, on the grounds of a sincere repentance. Part of this apology was thus—"For the violation of truth I offer no excuse, because I well know that nothing can excuse it; nor will I aggravate my crime by disingenuous palliations—I confess it—I repent it—and resolve that my first offence shall be my last." So much for Dr Johnson's defence of plagiarism. I could not help vindicating him, though I know with you he does not need it. But I——made me bristle up my back, and my pen ran away with me, as it does at every second word. With respect to the "Mercator" of Johnson, and "Transfer" of Dr Moore, the characters certainly approximate very closely; but it would require much ingenuity to establish a charge of plagiarism, for here No. 95's arguments would wipe off the imputation—the character being so natural and common, that two writers may easily have depicted it without borrowing from each other's bottles. A similar one occurs in the "Spen-

tator;" another, I think, in Goldsmith's *Essays*; and I am sure I could point out fifty copies of it. But if I had read none of them, and had been desired to describe a retired old Cit, I think it would have been in precisely the same manner, though, of course, in very different expressions. With respect to the "Ode to Liberty," as it is poetical, I shall insert it—its political merits form no part of my duty to enquire into. I am only responsible, as editor,* for the necessary denunciations—the discerning of language and morality. Captain B*****'s production is certainly too warm, but the circumstances of the case being considered, may, I think, justify him. His purity of mal is undoubted, for he had his leg broken in the cause; and if he erred in principle, his error is to be respected, for it banded towards virtue and philanthropy. For my own part, however, I differ very much from him. No one can have a warmer love for the Mountain Goddess; but warm as my love to her, is my detestation of her twin sister, Licentious; and it was at the altar of the latter that the French Revolutionists, in

* Alluding to the manuscript insertion which was circulated a few months, for the amusement of French, at a Station on the Country

my opinion, sacrificed every thing estimable. That the state of things under the ancient régime—the monarchy of France—was good, or even to be borne, I think no one will contend. A revolution was necessary—was inevitable—but not such a one. They should have kept the glorious 1688 in view; this was firm, temperate, and attained its desired ends without any counterbalancing evil. But very different was their conduct. Because some laws were oppressive, they strove to disengage themselves from all law, both human and divine; because they were abused on the points of Religion, Justice, and Property, they destroyed these personages altogether. In short, to speak hardly metaphorically, their head ached, and, as a radical cure, they cut it off; disease lurked in their body, and, to reach this, they pierced themselves through every vital part. They were slaves, and they found themselves suddenly emancipated; the consequence was natural—revenge, rather than reform, became the order of the day. They abused power in proportion as they had felt it abused; and, in a word, as must be on all slaves' holidays, license was mistaken for liberty; and the French Revolution was only the Roman Saturnalia, on a larger and more terrible

only. Had I lived at the time, I think I should have joined in hailing the germs of liberty in 1788-9, and rejoiced in the prospect of French emancipation; but in 1792-3, I should as certainly have agreed with Burke, that it was not the real tree of liberty, but a vile weed that had sprung up. But you have had quite enough of the opinions of an ignorant in politics like myself; it would now only be fair that you give me yours, and if you disagree with me, I'll try to alter mine to agree with you. I will not apologise for prying as I have, for you are good-natured enough to allow me to scribble what I please, and ought even to thank me for bringing me of your virtues, patience, so often into play. Have the goodness to return "Serena" in a day or two, as I wish to send it to Captain H*****, with some papers, by Wednesday's day. Lark this because I know it cannot much interest you, but if it does, keep it as long as you please. In Captain H*****'s paper on Snoring I thought the quotation from "Mastoth" very happy: it is, on the whole, fair enough, and I do not agree with you in thinking that the comparison he makes is very complimentary to it; for, in my candid opinion, "On Nose Bleeding" was a

very poor essay, and I was rather ashamed of the paucity of wit it contained. I cannot help agreeing with you as to the Psalm. Messrs Stansfield and Hopkins beat me hollow; it was certainly a miserable attempt. Yet I am not sorry I sent it to you, for you are a very fair critic, and it is but just you should see my best and worst; but pray tear it up now lest any one else should see it—and that I should not like. You are mistaken as to the point of measure. "My Hookah" only resembled it as being composed in triplets; the metre is totally different, and belongs to another order. But, to explain this, I will scan each of them for you; this mark — stands for an unaccented or short syllable, and this — for a long or accented one. The first, second, and third lines of "My Hookah," are as follow: — — — — — — — — and the fourth is — — —. But in the Psalm, the first, second, and third line run thus, — — — — — — — —, and the fourth is — — —. Technically speaking, the one is *Iambic*, the other *Anapaestic* measure. By the way, I have never seen a good account of English versification. Dr Johnson speaks very scantily of it. Lindley Murray is more full; but, still, not full enough. A good ear is enough in the writing of verses; but, to be

able to criticize, it is necessary to be fully acquainted with the theory of their structure: this may tell you that a column is wrong in its dimensions, but architecture must be studied to understand where the fault lies. Now English verse is very simple in its rules, and as accent in English stands for quantity in Latin, the rules of Latin prosody may very easily be applied to it. Without resorting to any hard words, it may be arranged into regular orders, and the whole construction be thrown into a clear and familiar view, as divided into simply four classes. But more of this another time. I will, if I can, at a future leisure hour, draw up a regular and short account, with examples of every measure that has been used by English poets: and, giving a perfect form of each, will detail how far poetic license will admit of swerving from it, &c. &c. I think my reading in this branch is sufficiently extensive to complete this plan to your satisfaction; and, at all events, I will do my best. Though I allow my Poem to be good for nothing, yet I will not give up the measure as being not capable of sublimities, or at least great beauties. Campbell's song, which does not, I think, much differ, is an instance of the latter, and I yesterday met, in



a review, with another very strong one—it is a prayer of Herrick's, an old poem, of whom a full account is given in Drake's "Literary Hours." I have copied it out for you, and I hope you will like it; for the quaintness, you must make some allowance for the age in which the author lived; and then I think you will agree with me in thinking it beautiful. I liked it so much, that I had it by heart almost as a reading. I think them excellent, and agree with the reviewer, who calls them "noble numbers."

Thank you for the improvements you have suggested to my note; they are all very right, and I will adopt them. I am glad you like the note, and am obliged to you for having advised me to write it, but I still wish you had done it yourself. All my observations of the Comet went no further than to ascertain his place each night in the heavens; and what I have done with these I know not; but they were of no use, and threw no light on either his size, distance, or rate of progress. To ascertain these, requires instruments I do not possess; it is necessary to measure the angle the body of the Comet *subtends*, (there is no other word,) and it being easily ascertained what angle the earth situ-

and similarly would subvert, the proportions that these bear to each other will give the proportions of the Comet's size to the earth. The theory is extremely simple, but I had no instrument for taking this angle. In your "Honeycastle's Introduction to Astronomy," you will find fifty times more information than I could give you on the subject; but I shall be happy to try to explain any part you do not understand. The only thing I wrote on the subject was a paper which I had some thoughts of sending to Mr. B****, which calculated the precise quantity of danger that the earth is in from the visitation of these eccentric bodies. This I have been looking for this morning, but cannot find it; it is destroyed or mislaid. I will hunt for it for you with much pleasure. I have scarcely any Italian books—a very fine edition of the "Desaméron" of Rucceus—a poem called the "Muse," by Zansillo, with a verse translation by Rucceus—3 vols. (incomplete) of Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered," with a French close translation of it—these are all. If Miss W***** wishes to read them, I shall have much pleasure in sending them. I have commissioned a friend in Calcutta to buy for me all the Italian books he can pick up, as I intend to apply

seriously to it. At present I know very little about it, so pray don't mention me as an Italian scholar to Miss W*****. For a beginner, the "Jerusalem Delivered," with a French translation on the opposite page, is a very good book. I saw Colonel A*** on his way thence, and from the little I saw of him, was inclined to like him very well; and from the way in which you now speak of him, I am very well satisfied with my skill in physiognomy. Though, I must confess, I never studied Laoter. His manners I thought very mild and gentleman-like; but I had no opportunity, of course, of knowing more.

LETTER XXXII.

December 1811.

I AM very much obliged to you for Moore's poem. I like it very much indeed; it is as beautiful as any thing he ever wrote; and that is saying much—for he is the most facile and elegant writer of the day. I have taken a copy, and return the original with many thanks.

But, if criticism were allowable, I must confess there is one part I do not like: it is that in which he speaks so slightly of the Swiss. "A Conqueror oft—a Hero never," is not doing them justice; they have often been heroes; for, not to return to the glorious time "when the proud Austrian fell—became the shaft of Tell," they frequently afterwards nobly defended themselves against the attacks of the feudal princes of France; and this, indeed, is the truest mark of heroism,—they never made a war of aggression, though they never allowed their

liberties to be encroached on. Even though now swept away altogether as a nation, (1811,) it was not without a struggle, in which even women and children devoted their lives to their country.

That they were mercenaries, it is true, but not common mercenaries. Having no wars at home, the more restless and enterprising were of necessity obliged to fight for others, if they fought at all; but they never raised their arms against their own country, and always were the *best* and most *faithful* troops to whatever power they served. Louis the Sixteenth's Swiss Guard should not be considered as mere hirelings; they were true *heroes*—if fidelity, valour, and honour, be a title to the name.

The way in which Ireland is introduced I admire particularly. Indeed, I like every syllable of it but that which concerns Switzerland.

I have not Charlotte Smith's poems, or would send them with pleasure; the two or three poems I have of hers are in a volume of poems extract.

Your mention of "The Missionary" is the first I have seen. I shall be glad to read it, as Miss Owenson is a favourite of mine; but we may expect pretty blunders if she comes to India. I recollect reading a novel in England wherein mention was

made of a party of *Hajaks* riding out together after dinner, for exercise!!

I agree with you in disliking very much my Preface. I ought to have taken the greatest pains with it; and it was not only the most hurried and carelessly written, but is the worst paper in the work; but still I have strong objections to re-writing it. In the first place, I have washed my hands of the work, and I like not in any way to touch it again; but this should have little weight against your wish. I would immediately set about it were this my only objection, but there is one much stronger—it is not fair. I have sent it out in this state, and five or six copies have been taken. When it went from my hands, I gave up all power over it—it went “with all its imperfections on its head;” and to make now the slightest alteration, would not, I think, be equitable or right; at least this is my opinion; and when next I have the pleasure of seeing you, I will speak further about it.

I am much obliged to Mr B**** for having given my translation a place in his paper. I did not quite expect it; first, because he might have thought enough had been written on the subject, and secondly, because he could not have received

it before his press was set; so that I consider it as somewhat of a compliment. Mr — will at once guess, from the signature, whence the translation comes; and he may perhaps receive it as an expiation for having omitted to insert his last contribution.

I have just received a note from my father, telling me he expects Mr R***** from Rangoon. As I have always much to say to him, and much for him to do in Calcutta, I must post in; and then hope I shall recover part of the three games at chess I have lost; if I do not, and am beaten more, I shall return here, and study Sarratt sight and stay.

LETTER XXXIII.

December 1811.

THE day on which I arrive at my factories I find myself generally unftted for more serious business, and therefore usually scribble something. I send you the labour of last night, being an attempt to describe the Comet's path among the stars. I will not vouch for its accuracy, as it has been more the work of memory than observation, but it is sufficiently correct for all my purposes. You won't criticise, I know. The reason of the Comet's beard being in different directions, in the three sketches I have given of it, is, because the tail or beard is always opposite to the sun; but the earth's motion affects this appearance in the manner you see. I call it a *beard*, because it is retarding from the sun, and, consequently, marches before the Comet itself; when it is going to the sun, it follows the body or wanders of the Comet, and is then called a *tail*.

When this Berry appearance is seen all round the Coast, (as is sometimes the case,) it is then said to be *berry*. There are numerous other names for it, but these three are the principal.

I hunted for the papers I spoke of this morning, and have found one more. It was written subsequently to the one you have, and contains what confirms my memory and reading could find out respecting them, after writing the paper you have. By consolidating the two, and putting a good deal something fit to send to Mr. B**** when the next Coast comes, may be made out.

I was sadly out in my prediction. I expected it would long ago have disappeared; and it would have done so, had it proceeded with an uniform rapidity equal to what it set out with; but it has been retarded very much more than I had any idea of. But enough of this stupid subject—and I have, just now, none other to write on.

LETTER XXXIV.

December 1811.

On the other side of this sheet I have copied out my translation, and am much flattered by your wish to have it. I will also, if you please, send you a copy of the original Latin, for any learned friend who may be at any time allowed to peep into your collection; and yet this will only serve to get myself criticised as an unfaithful translator, for I must confess I have taken very great liberties with my original. I have ventured to hitch in a little of my own, for which I know not what the author will say; however, though not literal, it is quite close enough. I have omitted Beattie, and like much your likings and observations—the “*Museum*” is with me a particular favourite. Modesty is certainly admirably described—but though I can’t tell exactly why, yet the “*Ode to Hope*” does not altogether please me; the last

stanza I think the best ; and the epithet " swart," which you have underlined, I admire. Was your pencilling intended as a mark of approbation or not ? I agree with you that Master Hay Bontle is made to look like a very prima stupid school-boy ; it is impossible it could have ever been a likeness, and I wonder how the father could have allowed such a face to disfigure the volume—the clear frill and fresh-combed hair is very just—really this is a libel on Lavater, and deserves punishment. He was a wonderful young man, and deserves to be ranked with Kirke White, Chatterton, and Dermody. In talents, however, he is the lowest of the four ; and in amiableness I will not allow him to equal my favourite H. K. W. The other two in this, the greater point, were very low indeed. The poem on Christianity is beautiful, as is also a short Ode, commencing " Power of these awful regions, hail ! " " Swift and the Bookseller " is very good ; but little essays of this kind ought to be polished and re-polished until they contain not a single fault—now he has marked, as faulty and incorrect, several idioms and expressions which not only the analogy, but the usage, of our language perfectly justifies. For instance, no reason can be alleged

why "*in future*" is not as good as "*for the future*;" both have *authority* to countenance them. "To put an end to his existence," is no more wrong than to say, "he is no more," for *existence* means simply *being*; and it is of course understood that we speak, in this instance, of *solitary being*; indeed, Swift himself implies a *cessation of existence*, I think, in the following couplet—"The Dean, shall no more be mis't—Than if he never did exist." "To feel sick," is, in my opinion at least, very good English. Johnson, among the definitions of "to feel," gives, "to have a sense of." There are several other terms against which I do not see any just cause of complaint.

In a dialogue of this kind, Swift himself ought to have been made to speak the purest English. Now, his phrases throughout are low and inelegant; and several of his idioms, though justifiable by usage, yet deserve to be considered as much colloquial barbarisms as any of the Bookeller's. For instance: "I take your meaning;" "the dance he did;" "to be put to hard shifts;" "I take to be;" "to enter into a detail;" and several others.

The dialogue between Johnson and Addison, I do not like at all. He has not in the least imitated the

manner of either. Addison's style has a beautiful colloquial simplicity, equally remote from the turgid and weak; and this I am not surprised he has failed to imitate, for it is imitable; but Johnson's is very easily imitated. By this I do not mean, that the merely using hard and uncommon words will give us a proper representation of his manner—by no means. To imitate an author by copying only his faults, is to resemble the disciples of Pythagoras, who expected to acquire their master's wisdom by eating pulse and drinking water. Yet this is the common error into which imitators fall. Campbell adopted it in his "Lectures," and has consequently given a caricature of Johnson, which is as much like him "as I to Hercules."

For a pure and real imitation, I know none better than Dr Hawkesworth's, in his papers in the "Advertiser." And for one a little outed, but highly characteristic, Jephson's "Tour to Altridge" is admirable; it represents the style as it really is—very much inverted, numerous phraseology, periods rounded and rising always to climaxes, a great deal of antithesis, and sentiments, strong, true, and imposing. But enough of this proving.

You have scented the "Hermit" perfectly pro-

party, and I pronounce you, therefore, to have an excellent ear. Why did you not mark the measure of all the other poems? There is not a single error. The measure is called anapaestic, and consists of an alternate double stanza, each line having four feet (anapaests, or - - -). The only license allowable is, that the first foot may consist of only two syllables, as—"when taught;" the rest must be each of three, as may also the first, as—"at the close." Looking it over again, I find you have made one mistake—you have marked one line thus, "And mîstride the wîldest of forgetfulness poems." The accent ought to be on the second syllable of "forgetfulness."

My paper is out, or I should not let you off so easily, for I am in a scribbling humour, and have fifty subjects to trouble you on, with my penning. You may therefore thank my want of room.

Your long-looked-for pleasure is, I hope, at length arrived, and you have your friend Col. A*** at Cambridge. I will not ask you to remember me to him: for the acquaintance of a day has no right to two or three years' memory.

LETTER XXXV

February 1812

I HAVE not written since you left this, because I really could not muster up reason enough for writing a letter, or I certainly should not have foregone the satisfying myself in the pleasure of receiving a reply: add to which, I did not quite like troubling you when in Calcutta, where you have so many things to think of.

Had I been triumphant I should not have delayed a moment to acquaint you with my victories. In justice, therefore, I must not conceal my defeat. Mr S*****,—dreadful name!—arrived here on the 11th. I dined with him at Mr P****, and after dinner played with him two games at chess; both of which, I am ashamed to say, I lost. This was really shocking, and I have scarcely yet recovered from it,—sleep for that night was, of course, impos-

sided; however, I have the vexatious satisfaction of knowing that the first game ought to have been mine—it was terribly provoking:—I had two pawns more than him, a very strong situation, and in short, with the commonest play, a certain game in hand (within two steps of queening;) my king was misplaced, that a checkmate threatened, had it not been for one outlet; but that one was as good as fifty, and indeed no danger; then, making the most ridiculous oversight, in child of three years ought not to have done it,) I placed my queen on that very outlet, and was consequently checkmated on the spot: but 'tis vain making excuses. The second game was won from me by dint of good play alone. I have nothing to reproach myself with in it—no carelessnesses, no oversights. I was completely out-maneuvred, and was obliged to cover before superior play. Mr S***** plays, I think, remarkably well, with undeviating attention, and great brilliancy; but though he has beaten me, and though it is vanity to say it, yet I really think he is not much superior to you and me. From the specimen he has given me, I must allow him to be a better player; but from his play altogether, I will not acknowledge that he could give me a pawn, or that

he could beat me two games out of three for any contumacious; nay, I am not very much afraid of him—but that is vanity—however, it is useful, for nothing is better at chess than a little self-confidence. He went away the next morning, so that I could not get my revenge; however, the next time I see him I will endeavour to hold him harder battle: or if you see him first, pray do beat him, and beat him without mercy. I have scarcely played but on that night. With Mr H***** I have had a few games, but we continue on our former relations. He by no means improves.

My father has written to me that he has seen you; and from Mr R***** I have had some account of your gaieties; it is all the reverse here—excessively stupid; however, D*** says you leave Calcutta on the 20th, and then we shall be, of course, gay again. I hope Miss R**** was pleased with the masquerades; though this is a question I need hardly ask.—It is an amusement that must exactly have accorded with her constant ill-humour. The concert, too, must have pleased you both. I am sorry there was not a play to have crowned the whole. We have very little news here. Pray do not take the trouble of copying my

papers in the Comet, which you spoke of doing. I do not at all want them: they are such trifles, that to burn them would be to treat them according to their deserts; but I am always willing to place myself under your discretion; and all papers, therefore, of mine, you are welcome to do what you please with. I have been doing severely any thing of this kind lately: my only essay has been on a subject you would never guess—the Evil of Paper Currency. You will laugh at this, and ask me, perhaps, what I can know about financial subjects;—very little certainly, but I was obliged to write, because M***** called for my opinion, in giving me his own; and D***, who is, you know, as fast as these matters, has done me the honour of asking me to let him read my insinuations over a second time, which I consider as a high compliment. M*****, not content with a prose treatise on the subject, has given me, too, a little tractate in verse. It is not, however, of the purest paper currency of Parmenus, and is therefore, as depreciated, better adapted to the subject. It is a philippic on Mr. Horner, the President of the Bullion Committee: and the point of it is, that he is inferior in sense to the

"Yonishful Heman— who call'd the roguish eye,
Call'd the dark plum from out his Chaucerian pie;
And cruck in self-applause, How good a boy am I!"

I answered him in prose: for my loyalty to the Nine would not permit me to delude their inspirations by wasting them on such a rhyme.

In poetry I am quite at a stand. A translation or a pointless epigram, is my utmost flight now. I must not, however, send a letter without an offering. Accept the following charade, as you will immediately guess whom—

My first is th' shade of fair Verity,
My second akin Travellers' wherry;
And Yachin's my third in ductility;
My whole is a man,
Which the good trump of time
Shall joy to lead down to posterity.

This is all very silly, but what am I to do? I cannot write without a spur; and at present I have none.

I have been in here for a few days with my friend R*****, who left me yesterday. He wished to stay longer, but his travelling companion would not remain one moment longer than the time first fixed.

Had you ever an ear-ache? If so, you must excuse this scrawl, for I am at this moment in ex-

cruciating tortures with it; and, worse than that, I have had it now sixteen days, with scarcely a moment's intermission. I have exhausted the *Materia Medica* for a cure, and am just where I was. I never had it before, and was not aware till now that pain could be so exquisite: but I am almost used to it, and do not let it interfere with either business or amusement.

LETTER XXXVI

February 1842

HAVE you heard from Colonel A***? I hope he will not forget his promise of writing from every station he passes. I very much like, and agree in, as far as my slight knowledge goes, your praise of his character; he is indeed, as much as I have seen of him, a most worthy being, and does certainly possess "the strongest benevolence of soul." Whether these are Johnson's words or not, matters little; they are not the less beautiful or expressive as your own. I observed him much while here, and need not mention the result; he has, I am sure, not only this strong benevolence, but also the most sympathetic tenderness of soul. He would not only relieve but share in any distress; feel pain at the most perfect stranger's sufferings, and weep at any tear he saw. Am I not right? But I need not ask you, for I saw, in a thousand instances,

how alive he was to every sensation. In short, to use a metaphor, he is so filled with sensibility to the very brim, that the slightest agitation makes him overflow. But I will give you a little trait I perceived, which I think characteristic. I dined with him at Captain —'s. There was a young man there, extremely forward and coarsely free and impertinent in his remarks on several persons. The young man himself, and those he abused, were equally strangers to the Colonel; yet the impropriety so completely disturbed his nerves, that he did not speak a word all the evening, fulgent in his chair throughout dinner, and went to bed immediately the ladies retired.

I challenged him the next day with the reason, and he pleaded guilty to it. Was not this very like him? Pray remember me in your letters, for I wish very much to hold a place in his memory.

Keep Young's "Night Thoughts" as long as you please, (I am sorry you thought it necessary to mention it.) I am sure you will like them very much; their sombre and solemn tenour will I know, be quite to your taste: and there are, every now and then, passages so exquisite, that I engage they shall even *thrill* you. As I intend following

you through them, pray underline with your pencil those parts that you particularly admire; but do not let this hurry you, as I have fifty books in hand, and have read Young almost fifty times. I like his *First Night*, I think, the best—the beautiful passage on sleep—the sublime one on man—(“How poor, how rich,” &c. ;) on life and immortality—(“This is the bud of being;”) that beginning—“Beware, Lorenzo, a slow sudden death;” and the very poetical close—“Dark, though not blind, Maumbles, like thee.”—are all exquisite.

I particularly admire, too, the whole passage beginning—“Sweet harmonist—and beautiful as sweet!” on *Narcissa's* death. The glowing warmth, too, of some parts of his poetry, and the richness of his colouring, make one regret he did not write a few pieces less melancholy, and dedicated to love and beauty alone. For what “youthful poet could fancy, when he loved,” any description more beautiful than—

“Those eyes that tell us what the sun is made of,
Those lips, whose touch is to be bought with life!”

or more sweetly apostrophise the painted flowers
“who dwell in fields”—

"In morn'g and evening dew your beauties lullie,
 And drink the rose, which gives your cheeks to glow;
 And out-dish (when excepted) every fair
 You gladder grow, sustenance of her hand,
 Whilst often crop your odours."

But were I to cite all the passages I think beautiful, this letter would not very soon come to a close — so "come, expressive Silence, muse the rest." And now for another poet, somewhat it is true, inferior to Young; but still of no mean price. He has met no right rapers!!! I allude to the elegant author of —; he well deserves all the encomiums you bestowed on him. The first passage deserving notice is his very beautiful and poetic appropriation of Sterne's sublime idea, —

"The morning quips from all parts rebound,
 And Heaven's Chamber echoes with the sound;
 No playing tones for science like his are dead,
 As the recording angel marks the deed!"

The judicious reader must discern that he has fully succeeded. *Rebound*, to be sure, is not quite clear in its sense; but Longinus on the Sublime observes, that every thing obscure is magnificent. Perhaps, however, the bound would have improved both the meaning and melody of the lines, especially as this author is very much attached to those elegant

little expletives, which Pope has foolishly censured by saying,—

"And his soft words do creep in and join."

In the last line of the above quotation, too, both rhythm and rhyme are a little violated; but we must make some allowance for the obdurate feelings of the author, which make him so often seem to consider them as matters of the slightest moment. The only consolation I can offer poor rhyme and rhythm is, that they ought not to cure for a little harsh treatment, since, in this gentleman's hands, they are used to it.

The next poem—but it is not fit that I speak of it. A cat is not a fair judge of the moon, which makes it hide its diminished head. *Crud Mr* —, what have I done to offend thee? But you may ask how I have discovered his name—by a very ingenious pun he has made. In speaking of the Haddamite measure, he says—

*"Surely a measure the spite may use,
Which even a better dard he chose."*

The little epigram on N-orth, E-ast, W-est, and S-outh, conjoining to form the word *Noses*, is very good. But let not the argument be deprived of

their laurels—the merit of this is due, to my certain knowledge, to Mr Joseph Miller. As to the little *jeu de mot* about “I’ve a *hock* of rapiers,” this is, without doubt, an original idea of the author’s—at least it is perfectly novel to me. Perhaps — may dispute the honour with him of its first location. On the whole, however, it is very good poetry, on an average: but I must explain this. Poetry, you know, now conveys no idea but that of *measure*; (thoughts are out of the question,) and in Captain —’s measures, he never dies on one side without retrieving it on the other. Thus, when eight feet are required in each line, if he gives one of nine, he immediately compensates it by another of seven; and should he ever sprinkle in a few of ten, he carefully gives, as a counterpoise, as many of six: so that they are all very good—on an average, which is highly praiseworthy.

I hope you have beaten Mr I**** at chess? Of Mr H*****, I surely need ask, though I know he will try to beat you; but you must not let him do this. I send you M.’s paper on the billon question. In my opinion, his view is very much too confined. He numbers sweeping effects in very

trifling and unimportant causes; in one great point too, on which much depends, he is decidedly incorrect. He says—"no article of life has risen in price;" whereas we know every one has; and this rise of price is admitted on both sides in the debates in the House of Commons. If there is any thing in my way you do not like, or do not accede to, pray tell me what it is, that I may come over to your opinion, or bring you to mine.

You have, I think, Boswell's "*Life of Johnson*;" I should like to read it before it goes back to Calcutta. Boswell has been much ridiculed, and certainly his exposition of the most unguarded and familiar incidents was not fair towards his friends. He had no right to be a spy to compromise them; but the public ought not to censure a man who has contributed so much to their amusement, for, in spite of all his pettiness—his ridiculous minuteness—he has given them a most entertaining collection of anecdotes; and I know no biographer more pleasing or lively, if I except Cumberland's account of himself, which is much in the same style.

I have this morning received a very pleasing

letter from Rangoon from my friend R*****; but I must first explain its enclosure, which I send you.

When R***** was last here, we were speaking of Mr D**** of Rangoon, who is a very good classical scholar, and who, to the surprise of us all lately took to *poetizing*: in which, however, he succeeded very indifferently. To spur him on in his Parnassian course, R***** proposed to me to write and send him a Latin poem, and to ask him for his remarks on it, together with a poetic translation. This I agreed to do; and as the subject was indifferent, I chose to write a Sapphic Ode on Anger, (you must understand that it was only called Sapphic because composed in the same measure as the Lesbian poetess used.) I accordingly sent this off to —; but all our efforts were vain—he would only give us a prose translation of it. However, I have received something very much better. The great M**** himself has roused himself from his slumbers, and struck his mighty lyre. I need not tell you the enclosed translation is by him. His hand is very visible throughout; in my opinion, it is really excellent. What a pity that one who can

write so well, and so easily, should sit down in shameful indolence! The translation is close enough of course; though, "true to my sense," he has been "truer to my sense," and embellished not a little. But the original matters little: it is his very facile and gay manner of writing that I am sure you will admire, in spite of one or two passages that you must consider as poetic licences. The compliment he is pleased to pay me in the conclusion, I owe him many thanks for: unfortunately there is no such thing to be had in the country.

I have long been trying to get a Jew's harp. When I succeed, I must carry his idea into execution: and, getting Mr S** to be the harper, I will chant forth my sublimely beautiful Sapphic lays! But, seriously, I admire M****'s verses very much and I hope you, too, will like them.

The Latin accompanies for the benefit of those whom it may concern. I send you the original for the sake of the little drawing, evidently by M**** himself. When you return them, I will send you copies.

I have been writing a long letter, I scarcely know what about, for I had little to say when I sat down.

that this is an old fault of mine, and one for which I have very often already apologised; excuse it once more.

P.S.—The rain which fell at Moorshedabad on the 7th, did not extend here. Yesterday I had a little badish shower of ten minutes; but told D*** it had done me little good. I have not seen two hundred *bigas** altogether. This is too bad; but what can be done! Nothing but patience will help me; and even that, what good is it of? To-day is what is miscalled a fine one—that is, it is very nearly cloudless—but it is all the same. Yesterday there were plenty of clouds, but the cruel heavens would not *rain*. However, I must keep in mind what a Persian poet says—and, for your benefit, I will give you a translation of his words—

* Though grief and saddest pain assail,
Still hope through dark calamity's hour;
From sun-blast clouds that hovering wait,
May fall the hail, crystal shower."

The author of this sentiment calls himself Nimai. My letter from Rungpore mentioned nothing of G. M.'s health, from which I am sure he is much better.

* A last measure—equal to misalled of an acre.

I have a relapse of my ear-ache, in the other ear however; it has been with me three days, and gives me at times very great pain: but I do not let it interfere with any thing I have to do. I would not nurse it in any case, but in the sowing season it would be impossible. I am obliged to be out on horseback all the morning. In short, I treat it so much as *philosophie*, that I hope it will take affront at its treatment, and go away.

LETTER XXXVII.

March 1812.

I RETURN the Irish letter, which I have copied, with many thanks.

I omitted to keep a copy of Sir Edward Cokebrooke's elegant Annotations, and shall therefore be obliged to you to let me have them I send you back for a few days. I will return them. I admire them very much: but I cannot agree to their being called imitations. An imitation I understand to be a free adaptation to modern language; but the only adaptation is the single word—*Ellen*. For the rest, they are not imitations, but very close, and, at the same time, spirited and elegant translations.

The merit, however, is not less, rather greater perhaps, to have followed in the track of so many great poets, and yet to dare comparisons with any of them; for in these attempts he is superior. I

think, to Fawkes, Browne, Jennings, and Young, and not inferior even to Moore.

After what has been done, I know better than to venture on a translation of a single line; but I am not afraid of attempting an imitation, and enclose you one (rather of the parodical kind) on Ode 29th. Before you read it, you must take down Fawkes' Amaranth, (you have it amongst the translations in Anderson's Poets,) and, turning over to the Ode, be good enough to compare as you read. I should like to have introduced *cool, valetcool*, &c.; but confined myself rigidly to my original. When I speak of the *key and solitaire*, I venture beyond my depth, for I do not exactly know what the latter is; but hope I have applied the term properly. If you think it worth criticism, criticize freely.

I had a little rain last night, which enabled me to commence my sonnets this morning; and I am so completely knocked up with my exertions all day, that I offer this as an excuse for my extra stupidity. If it rains again in a day or two, I shall be satisfied; if not, I shall raise my complaints against the clouds. I like your idea of their weeping to relieve themselves. I am sure they have been so long out-

charged with hatred, malice, and all the other unchristian propensities, that it was certainly not to reflect indigo planters that they wept—it was, as you observe, all *selfishness*. I am much obliged to you for your inquiry about my war-mule; it is, I think, gone—at least it has not troubled me the last two days; but I still keep my hand bound up, dreading its return.

I am always giving you trouble, but you are so good I am not afraid of doing it; may I then ask you, when Mr. H**** returns the “*Manilla*,” to oblige me by sending them to Mr. A*****, who has long asked me for them? I have forgotten till now to ask you for Boswell. I do not apologise for cramped penmanship, as I did not engage to mend it. I despair of improvement in my hand.

LETTER XXXVIII.

March 1812.

I HAVE the pleasure to return Barnell, who has given me much amusement. His margins were so tempting it was impossible to refrain; however, as Dr Johnson says of his red ink and sponge, a piece of India-rubber will rectify it. I am myself so fond of meeting with pencillings that I always contrabandise my mine, why do not you? As, in sending it to me, you did not indulge me with any opinions, I ought, in return, to be equally silent; but this, with me, would be against the grain—right or wrong, I like to say something, and very much more to hear. Now you tell me where you took “strong benevolence” from. I must say it is peculiarly happy. The words of the quotation are not only strictly applicable, but the two characters are so alike in all their parts. General Ogilthorpe must have been just such another colonel—a warm-hearted tender

old soldier of the old school—a *preux chevalier*, *aux
tours et sans peur*—there is a very strong resem-
blance. Have you lately heard from him? but I
suppose not. Did you remark the two bulls in Dr
Johnson's *Journal* at Paris? He says, the "*fiets
were of wood*," and "*much of the marble and
pavement*." In another place, he speaks of attacking
Polypneus' eye. You know the Cyclops had but
one. Do you recollect the story of a fly who per-
ceived an unceremonious in the dome of St Paul's?—a
l'application. There is one subject I can by no
means agree with him on; that is the authenticity
of Ossian. If he heard me, he might say, as in
page 457, "he knows much less of the matter than
ourselves, I suppose;" but still opinions are free,
and we are not obliged to submit, uncontradicted, even
to the mighty *Chace* himself. Authority, as prece-
dent, gives little way. Johnson doubted; but Dr
Blair, and thousands with him, have believed, and
still do so. M'Pherson's not giving up the manu-
scripts argues, in my opinion, nothing against their
existence; it only proves the more probable alter-
native, that he had no objection to pass for the
author of these beautiful poems. But this is out
of the question; M'Pherson could have as much

written them as myself. He possessed scarcely any genius but that adapted for translation; his own acknowledged poetry is of very inferior rate—and to suppose that the sublime "Address to the Sun" in Ossian proceeded from the same pen is, I think, absurd. Johnson says, "many men, many women, many children," could have written these poems. *He* could not have done it himself; he had not enough of the "fine frenzy." As a proof that at least this assertion is wrong, how many attempts, "in the manner of Ossian," have been made; and has one of them succeeded? Not one; they are as inferior as "satyrs to Hyperion." For me, I believe strenuously, and ground this belief on a perusal of the poems themselves, and all that has been written on them—that is, what Dr. Johnson, Dr. Blair, Mr. Thomson, Laing, the Highland Society, and the reviewers have said. The report of the Highland Society, published two or three years ago, to me bore conviction: after an impartial and thorough investigation, they prove that Manuscripts have existed, and affirm that themselves have seen, and possess many—that various passages in Ossian, especially the "Address to the Sun," were translated unknown to, and before the time of M'Pherson.

son. They have respectable evidence of persons who assisted McPherson in translating—who saw his Manuscripts—lent and gave others to him, and explained parts which he himself did not understand. All this is not vague proof; and on it the Highland Society, a respectable and learned body of men, assert their full belief in the authenticity of the poems. Dr Blair's dissertation, too, carries great weight. It is a fine composition, and has much good argumentation. The poems themselves have no internal evidence against them, (to avoid which had been impossible, had they been a forgery,) and very much for them. The only argument on the other side is, "Where are the Manuscripts? the Gaelic was not a written language." Before the book-seller, it is known, once had the Manuscripts, but McPherson took them away again; and what became of them he would never acknowledge. Whether, to soften anger at having his word doubted, he destroyed them; or finding, which is more probable, that many people believed him to be the author, made away with them to secure to himself the fame of them, is uncertain; but, doubtless, one of these was his motive. "Why not, then, if he wished for fame, boldly assert himself the author?"

Because he was aware, as the Highland Society have shown, that there were too many witnesses against him to have stripped him of his borrowed plumes. He trusted rather to chance.

That the language was a written one is certain, as there are many Manuscripts to be shown in it—which is proof positive. Besides, the construction of Gaelic poetry was peculiar: it did not regard the rhyming of lines, or the accented quantity and arrangement of the words, but depended, in a singular way, on the correspondence of certain initial consonants and vowels. This, in itself, as adapted so much more for the eye than the ear, proves, I think, that their poetry must have been written to have been framed. But this is too bad, to press away so terribly. I hope you believe in Ossian and admire him: he equals in beauty and sublimity even the Grecian and Roman bards themselves. Boswell objects to their authenticity, as having a monotony of images. He is a silly fellow. This is a strong proof for Ossian; for how could he have variety, who, living in so early an age, could have had but a paucity of objects, words, and ideas? Hence the beauty of primitive poetry: having but few objects for the mind to dwell on,

it dwells on them with the greatest intemperance, and it is not frittered away, as in later times, on a petty variety of penitences. But enough; the subject has warmed me, and I could not forbear rapping out a few verses in praise of my favourite. I send it to you without a single correction, just as it came, (except that I have copied it out fairly.) The magic lyre that hangs on a bough only to be seen, or struck by mighty hands, is, you know, one of the Parmesian commonplace. I call it an "Ode to Enthusiasm" * only in allusion to my own train of thoughts at the moment. I intended writing more, but "enough is as good"—the proverb is somewhat musty," as Hamlet says. Correct it if you please; but for me, I have done with it. I have scribbled a vast deal of nonsense—pray excuse it. Pray remember that this has no relation to a letter I wrote three days ago, and to which I hope to have a reply to-morrow.

P.S.—I send a basket of strawberries, to show you I have a garden.

* Published in "Indian Reminiscences."

LETTER XXXIX.

April 1812.

Many thanks for yours of the 30th, but pray have no compunction for the future. Throw my letters into that drawer of yours, and do not answer them till you have paid all your other debts, and have nothing better to do; all the favour I ask is, that you will not laugh me, as the king (I believe) is said to have done Gibbon—"What! mere scribble, scribble!" As I cannot just now enjoy the pleasure of tiring you with my conversation—at least indulge me in that of annoying you with my scribbling—consider that Commodore may be too pleasant without a little vexation.

I did not skim over Boswell: I read him very attentively—he amused me much, and enriched my commonplace book with a good deal of information. As to the pencilings, you will have been disappointed if you expected "*remarks on Boswell*," I

never venture to fill the margin with any thing of that kind; my idea is, that if there be any subject mentioned in the text which a perusal of a line or two can elucidate, or if there be any slight confusion which can be supplied, or any allusion which may be explained, it may as well be done—and this not out of parade of learning, but the fair wish of giving and receiving information; in short, I would have written what would be communicated were two persons reading the book together. Pray adopt this plan, and read books with a pencil in your hand—do not consider whether what you write may not be known to some, but think only that there may be some who do not know it, and if one is benefited, you have done good—it is but fair, too, on the give and take system, that you should write. To illustrate what I mean—Howell speaks of *Some Days*—and tells us that Johnson was very sorry in his book on the “Origin of Evil”—but he does not tell us why; now, as many readers may not have seen this book, half-a-dozen lines he pencil would not be thrown away on the subject: thus—*Some Days*’ work was a dissertation intended to prove that evil and good are so inseparably connected, that no good can be effected without a concomitant ill, and, con-

sequently, that no evil can be done away, without doing away at the same time some portion of good. Such a principle, as it says all morality, finally drove down Johnson's avowed animadversions. I did not scribble down this, but I might as well have done it, for there may be readers to whom it would be information. Did you ever read Cumberland's Life? He gives an interesting account of Jemys. He sums up his character with saying that though the worst arguer and the most awkward man he had ever known, he engaged in metaphysics, and wrote a poem on dancing! Now I have taken such pains to explain, pray indulge me with some example. I am glad you liked my imitation. Johnson says nothing further of "Solitude"—I have asked my father what it is. You disapprove of "clotted;"—it is, as you observe, an ugly word—but I cannot think of a more *just* one. A nasty idea I certainly in some degree wished to convey—for what, in reality, could be more nasty than the operation of dressing the head of a head of the old school? This, to us, is "a tale of the times of old;" but there are hundreds who remember it—it was the business of a whole day. As much pomatum was worked in to his hair as would cling to it; on this

two or three pounds of powder was heaped, again rubbed in with penitence, and again powder was heaped, and this till there was as much weight on the head as it would carry. Recollect, too, that one of these heads was not *opened* (the technical term) for a month or two perhaps—and then, object if you can to the word “*closed*.” I can conceive nothing more disgusting—and that the picture I have drawn is just, is proved by what Standard says of Beau Clumber, in the “*Constant Couple*.” “*Nay, madam, my nose could not mistake him. I smelt the fry by his pulvise from the balcony down to the street*”—rather a strange recognition, but it defends the term I have used; however, I allow it is an ugly word, and I would alter it were it worth altering, or did I write it over again. I agree with you as to the other thing—*releped* Ode. I like it much less than my tribute to Fletcher, (not that I meant to say that is good,) but allowance must be made. I scribbled off this in a great hurry—took little pains—and care little about it, and so let it die.

Why should I *would* you about Ossian, when you say, “*he is greatly sublime, and possesses much tenderness and passion, and frequently took your*

lucky captive!" Could I desire warmer or more elegantly expressed praise than this for him? That you have not lately looked into him cannot draw reproaches from me—for neither have I. That your attention flagged may be accounted for without imputing want of beauty to him, or want of taste to you. Even honey, you know, can cloy—and I agree with you that he is rather to be tasted than devoured—for his similarity of beauty frequently fatigues; or, to have kept up the metaphor, jells upon the appetite. But that, on the whole, you like him, I was sure of before you said it—you would not help doing so, for "the gods make you poetical." I did not mean to extend so short, but to answer a question of yours will, I am afraid, lead me into a sermon. Again let me beg you to forgive me for drawing so abundantly on your patience.

You ask me what I think of *blank verse*—that is, of Johnson's opinion of it. It is certainly a prejudice, carried to the length he carries it, but I have more respect for it than any other of his prejudices. I partake very much in his veneration for the good, old, honest custom of rhyming; this I consider as the legitimate currency of the English Pegasus; but, at the same time, I have no objec-

tion to the other. True poetry is independent of all forms—it exists equally in rhyme or blank verse, or even in measured prose; but had I my choice of dress, I would stipulate for the “sweet recurrence of the frequent rhyme.” I do not think that the “language suffers distortion to keep it out of prose,” when a real poet uses it: but in common hands this observation is certainly true. How many turgid, inflated, bombastic thoughts, termed blank verse, do we not every day see?—Philips’s “Splendid Shilling” is the just satire on these. But when a real poet writes in it, this, like every other form, obeys him—thoughts must always master words, and the vigour of idiom bears along our admiration, no matter what the vehicle. Thus when Milton moves on so majestically and sublimely, who can regret that he uses blank verse? So excellent are his expressions, that we think no other form could equally well have represented his ideas; but this is an error. He might have worn any dress, and equally pleased in any: thus, who can doubt that the “Paradise Lost” would have commanded equal admiration had it been written in rhyme, who reads his “Lycidas?” This, though not without its faults, is, in my opinion, the most

melodious, the most poetical piece in the English language. I wish you could hear Colonel Stuart recite it — I have frequently ; and I never admired any poetry, any recitation, so much. Next, Young. — I admit his " Night Thoughts " to be exquisite, but the measure lends them no additional beauties ; they would have equally enchanted us in the couplet. Pope's " Elegy to an Unfortunate Lady " is equally melancholy, equally melodious. Johnson's " Vanity of Human Wishes " is, too, in the same strain, and by no means inferior. Thomson's " Seasons " are admirable — but it is still the poet ; — for who will not acknowledge that Goldsmith's " Deserted Village " and " Traveller " are equally beautiful ; and who will say that Thomson's fame depends on blank verse, who reads his " Castle of Indolence ? " But, now I have named the three towering Bards who please in that, because they would have pleased in any thing, descend a step lower. Where is any thing more that can stand in competition with rhyme ? Akenside's " Pleasures of the Imagination " I would read with Campbell's " Pleasures of Hope." Armstrong's " Essay on Health " must cover its fifty pieces. Pope and Dryden drive all the rest off the

field. Glover's "Leukias," who reads?—who can read?—and yet how easy to read epics in rhyme! Mickle's "Clemens," Dryden's "Virgil," and fifty others, are read with delight—blank verse poems, generally, if not pre-eminently beautiful, are read with languor and inattention. But as a just test of comparative merits, Cowper, as a poet, may challenge even Pope; but which is the translation which *is* read and *will be* read—Pope's, or Cowper's blank verse one of Homer? Blank verse, then, I consider as an engine only to be resorted on by very great poets; they can give it grace and beauty, though in itself it possesses neither, as is proved by the appearance it makes in inferior hands. Rhyme, on the contrary, equally is capable of the highest beauty, and contains in itself an intrinsic one that adapts it for pleasing, even when used by common poets. Moderate poetry is made tolerable by rhyme; only the best poetry can render blank verse tolerable. In this I consider to be their difference. How many poems are there to which the rhyme adds beauty and grace; and does not the "Rape of the Lock" owe to it many beauties? Does not—but to repeat all its praises would be

to pangryne almost the entire round of English poetry—Pope, Gray, Collins—ten thousand names must stand forth in its praise, for to it how much are they indebted! If the rejecting the rhyme be a beauty in the heroic measure, certainly, by analogy, it ought equally to be one in every other; and yet, without it, how grating would the most beautiful Odes and Elegies sound! The experiment has been often tried, and is almost unanimously allowed to have failed. Latin measures are aberrant from the genius of our language. Collins, or Kirke White, may have produced one or two favourable specimens, but the exception proves the rule. I am a good deal of Heilzen's opinion—

"La rime is almost essential to pleasurable poësie."

"Se post plura à Corpore quàm à Cerebro est liberatio."

But where have I wandered to? This is indeed proving with a vengeance; but I will not do it much longer. I think, then, that blank verse, with good poetry in it, is beautiful—it has a majestic stop; and as it leaves you more to the poetry, is well adapted for very sublime or very beautiful sentiments; but rhyme might always supply its place without loss—and there are ten thousand

subjects for which rhyme is fit, and blank verse not,—so that, on the whole, I am a Johnsonian. Now, pray tell me what you are;—but do not let the thought of Milton, &c., sway you—but say, were you asked your advice by a person about to write a poem on a common subject—what he should write it in, which would you answer? Do not, however, set me down as disliking blank verse—I almost, I was going to say, adore—that is, rapturously admire, a thousand pieces in it; but on the whole, my suffrage is for rhyme. The other requires the greater powers, and may be sublime—the latter is more generally useful, and admits of every gradation of beauty. I could have adduced instances nearer home, but they would have told against me. The “Address to Love,” and its companion, you know my opinion of—but I again suspect that it is to the mind displayed in them, not to the numbers, we owe the pleasure they give us,—the measure is good, but the same images would have pleased in any other. I have scribbled till I am sleepy, so forgive what effects of my drowsiness may appear here.

The rain fell here last night, but very partially

—plentiful in one spot, scarcely any in another. I am taking every advantage of it, and sowing briskly. Calcutta I shall not revisit till my sowings are completed, which will not, I expect, be very soon.

LETTER XL

April 1812.

HAVING had no rain, and consequently little to do, I have been enabled to read hard, and finished Boswell last night. I now return him with many thanks.

Thank you for the correction about Miss Linley—in writing Linwood my memory was treacherous. But pray, why did not you give this little piece of information yourself—was it not an illustration that the passage required? This is really too bad—you ought in fairness to have pencilled whatever occurred to you.

I cannot help laughing at that part where you say you are *too old* to mend at chess—really a very great old age!! Do your years press heavily? I too, am beginning to be bowed down,—but I keep up my spirits, recollecting that Johnson, when

he was more than twelve either your age or mine could learn Low Dutch—and I do not, therefore, quite despair, with your assistance, of improving still at home.

You have brought against me Johnson's *only* evidence in favour of blank verse; but recollect that the reason he gave for this "verse unaltered, unvaried," being particularly suited to the "Night Thoughts," was for what, though a beauty in them, would have been a fault in any other poem—"wild diffusion and digressive willow." Regularity and rhyme are on the whole the best, though diffusion and blank verse, as seen in this instance, may be exquisite.

Young's "Resignation," written afterwards in Rhyme, shows that he was no very staunch advocate for what he calls "verse reclaimed." Your admission is quite as much as I want: I have the pleasure to find we are of the same opinion *precisely*—for it is that rhyme may please in any degree, either by the mind it contains, or simply by melodious structure;—but that blank verse admits of no more—it is either abominable or exquisite—and being able to overcome its mechanical defect.

I will not give up the "Paradise Lost" on the score of sublimity—"Lyndes" soaring in some parts to the full as high. I think Milton could have preserved its beauties in any dress.

LETTER XII.

April 1812

Return me all you can find on China paper, as these were my foul copies, and I did not at the time take others. The "Indian Evening" I will return if you please, but I had rather burn it. The Poem you must allow me, as a particular favour, not to send you back; a fair exchange is no robbery—I send, therefore, two pieces in lieu of them.

"To a Lady with Hammond's Elegies,"* was written several years ago. I found it in tearing up a parcel of old papers; the person to whom it was addressed must have been Mrs. Mian; I do not recollect any terrestrial that I worshipped at that time—it was all fancy. But, as an excuse, I believe Hammond's "Lady" was equally in the clouds.

* Published in "Indian Reminiscences."

His love, &c., is generally spoken of. Lord Chesterfield speaks very elegantly of it; and so it is not unusual to consider him as another Petrarch—a real lover—but this I much doubt. His language was certainly the real language of passion, but is not so in *idea*. When Tibullus used it, love dictated, but love is not a translator—and all Hammond is a close copy, an almost literal translation, of Tibullus. This proves his learning and taste, but I think not his passion: however, I am aware this is heretical.

The other piece I tried the other day, when in a passion with Mr Fawkes for “pinching his tail to make him go”—this was so horribly vulgar an idea, and so vulgarly expressed. Fawkes’s measure, too, I thought ill-chosen for the subject: the original is very simple, and considered as particularly beautiful, but it is of a kind of beauty not easily transfused into another language: therefore blame not the gentle Sicilian shepherd for the faults you may see in my version.

If it is not giving you too much trouble, may I ask you to copy for me the first line of Kirk White’s translation from Dodsdrum, with the volume and page in which it is?

What does D*** think of — ? I wish I was the pastor, and I would lecture them from verses 2, 3, and 4. of chap. ii. St James. You must not be surprised at my quoting St James, for this happens to be a favourite chapter, and, moreover, it was necessary to refresh my memory by reading it over again as an antidote to Mr — calling good works “splendid sins.” I wonder how — — — thought it worth their while to suppress this, unless, indeed, very wisely fearing that they would have gone to greater lengths.

I see very little to be objected to in this sermon but its whole tenor, which is evidently raising faith at the expense of works. He says—“As it is neither good works nor meritorious life will save us, no neither will repentance save us”—“but faith, and faith alone will.”

Now read St James as an answer to this. I think that he should have said that neither good works, nor repentance, nor faith, are singly sufficient—that no two of them are enough, but that only the three conjointly are sufficient: “He that fails in one point, fails in the whole;” and without repentance for the past, works for the present, and faith for the future, nothing is effected. Quoting

works in favour of any particular one is useless—each has a thousand praises—which only prove that the whole is requisite.

Wesley's doctrine, and which Mr —— adopts, is—"that works before justification are *sim*." This I cannot subscribe to. I will admit that they form of themselves no justification, but I cannot consider them as making a man *sim*. If they are evil in their intrinsic nature, then is one of the component parts of salvation evil; for St James declares none can be saved unless works be superadded to faith.

The *promising* upon works, and simply the *possessing* them, are widely different notions. If I might speak metaphorically, I would say that morality is the statue of Prometheus—perfect in its form, but without animation; and that faith is the vital spark which inspired it. That the two co-operated, and neither had been sufficient—the perfect statue without the spark being useless; and that spark, had it been infused into a misshapen log, could not have made a man.

Mr **** speaks of the danger arising from those who lull us asleep in impiety, by telling us we are to be saved by our works. If he means, as he implies, "works alone"—it is a doctrine I at least

never heard inculcated from any pulpit: and if he speaks only of those weak persons, who may draw such an inference from the constantly recommended observance of morality, the danger is certainly as great on the other side.—that people into whose ears faith, and faith alone, is constantly rung, should treat good works with disregard. I do not say that such is the original intent of Methodism, but such is the very obvious inference; so much so, that among the sect in England, "dirty rage" is the common term for good actions. And they even have gone so far as to say, (I have myself read it,) that good works are the high-road to the devil, and one which he most prefers as most seducing.

But I cannot remember how I came to think of preaching to you. Pray excuse it—this is really too bad—but my pen always outstrips judgment, and every thing else. This is my thousandth trespass on your goodness.

LETTER XLII.

May 1812.

I HAD the pleasure of receiving your note, with the "Épître aux Femmes" enclosed. I now return it with a copy as you wished, and have only to say, that there being no trouble in the case, I have nothing to excuse. It is vile sinking paper that I have used, but I hope you will find it every where legible. There is one word in the original which I either do not understand or cannot read, in my copy. I have pencilled it—it is "*poésie*." Do you know what this is! I admire this poem much: the verse is extremely easy, correct, and harmonious, and the sentiments good, though I like Miss Aikin better. I wish the author had dwelt a little more on the thousand interesting relations of woman. His picture of her franness is very strong and beautiful, and he should equally have shown her in pity, filial affection, true love, and twenty

other points of view. I do not like the episode about whether women ought to write verse or not; it is, I think, misplaced. But, on the whole, I admire it much. The concluding picture of the lame man is very well drawn. The passage I most admire, is that beginning "*Quel ! disais-je,*" to the end of the paragraph. It is highly poetical; and of this, particularly the couplet about the nerves. There is a wonderful deal of beauty, I think, in the word "*apaisée*," though this term is so profusely and indiscriminately used in French poetry, that I am afraid the particular beauty I allude to may not have been meant by the author. The breath of a bee setting the nerves on edge, is an extremely happy expression, and I never met with it before. I am not, however, just now, in either an admiring or criticising humour, which is *fortunate* for you. Do you know who is the writer of this poem? if so, pray tell me. Immediately I received your note, I sat down to the translation, but have been, as you will find, in no poetic humour; indeed, my very method was formal and prosaic. I entered on my task as on a sum in arithmetic, hammering through each couplet singly, and then proceeding to the next, without giving imagination the slightest

play, or having one fit or start to the end of my career. I might, perhaps, have corrected many parts for the better, but did not like blotting; and send you, therefore, my final copy quite fair. The *China paper* I must have back at some future time, when I will write out, if you think it deserves it, a fairer copy, and try to make a few amendments. In this you may as well render me assistance. I have omitted to translate one couplet because I did not understand the allusion, and consequently might have made some blunder. I have no books here to enquire of. Ninon I conclude to be the celebrated, but "la Châtre" I know nothing about; and do not recollect, or never knew, of what nature the pen spoken of may be. Can you inform me? Perhaps the "Encyclopædie" may say something, under the article "Nouveau de Flandre." The Sultan's love for a *net retromme*, may remind you of Ritalana in the "Sultan;" but to account for this, the "Sultan" is one of those fictions we have stolen from the French. Pray, criticise freely whatever you do not like.

I return the second volume of "The Gentleman's Magazine" and Mrs. Talbot's works. I like the lady's writings very much indeed; they have an

extremely simple and chaste flow, and, in my opinion at least, as pure and correct are her sentiments, that I give my suffrage to almost every word I read. Her "Thoughts for the Week," and all her Essays, are admirable, and in true good practical strain. Some of her Dialogues I like less than others. Her Pastorals I dislike; the third imitation is the only one I admire. Her allegories are well kept up; and her poetry is such as I expected—correct and elegant. Have the goodness to send me by the bearer of this Mrs Grant's "Poems" and "Letters from the Mountains." I have heard from Rangoon of the arrival of the books, but an epidemic. Marsh and Camps will, I am sure, like the lively Prince de Ligne. M. continues to Adam Smith me, till I get quite pood at the long crabbled paragraphs, of which he gravely asks me what I think. I have now before me a disperate extract from book iv. chap. iii. p. 251: pray turn to it, and tell me what you think. For me, when I think of these matters, I get into the state of poor Mr Hugh, in "Canalla," when he was puzzling at his Latin grammar; so I always put it off till I sit down to answer, and then take things at a venture. I wish he would consult me about Charlotte

Smith, for really Mr Adam Smith and Lord Wellington are more bowing acquaintances of mine; and to answer his letters I am either obliged to go through a course of political finance, or through a course of newspapers, and I do not know which is worse; but I must not tell him this, for he loves dearly to have a political argument, and why not indulge him? He is, I think, an excellent man, and I must not grudge him the trouble Adam Smith sometimes gives me.

I am sorry I shall not be able to come in to your party to-morrow; but I do not intend starting until I have some rain to complete my sowings. I have not much sown, but what is in this state may be considered almost as lost. It is now so late—and I am very doubtful of the springing up of a large portion of what is sown;—without rain I shall lose a very great deal. This watching of the elements keeps me in a constant freshness of temper; I am frequently unsettled, and unfit even to read. The last time I was here it threw me into a positive fever; it is, indeed, the most vexatious life in the world—and I would advise those who wish to keep the character of philosophers not to take to this employment, for they will certainly forfeit it.

Now that I am about it, I might as well give you this want of taste as an excuse for my bad version; and indeed my author says—"Il est dans ce reproche un fonds de vérité."

Had I known the length of the verses you have so kindly copied out, I would not have been so unconscientious as to have requested it. I am really ashamed of myself! I am happy to coincide perfectly with you in opinion; the lines are extremely pretty, the commencement more particularly so; and, had they concluded at the place you point out, it had certainly been better.

By the by, (but you must excuse hypercriticism,) in that couplet which you quote, the grammar is false:—

"Whate'er the will of Providence assigns,
Th' Infidel's alone repines."

"Infidelity repines whate'er,"—this is wrong; it should be—

"At what the will of Providence assigns,
Th' Infidelity alone repines."

Still, there is so much beauty in many passages in the latter part, that I cannot regret, but on ac-

account of the trouble you have had, that they are not omitted. As to the writing, I assure you I see in it no cause for criticism; it is more than legible. There is, however, one line in which I have my doubts. I read it and the preceding one thus,—

" Though buffed back their troubles told untraced,
And under sentimental laugh and sing no more."

If this be the correct reading, the sense is, I think, a little bad. Valleys may very poetically be said to laugh; but of a *singing* valley I have no conception. However, by poetic license, the term may be defended, and the chirruping of the grasshoppers &c. &c., may be allowed to give its epithet to the valley itself.

LETTER XLIII.

May 1812.

I HAVE received your note with the third Number. Pray, do not write again on note paper.—I do not want more than you please to give, but I wish you to leave yourself room for any fortunate humour that may exceed your first intentions. It always grieves me to see a note filled to the bottom, for I cannot help fancying that want of paper hindered it from swelling to a letter—and, indeed, I deserve *letters*, from the value I set on them.

I have heard from Rungpoor. The books are very acceptable to Campy, but he complains of the number as too small, (I sent him thirty,) and, for fear of running short, commences as much as possible—reads only at night—and sticks himself to one volume at each sitting.

I like Mrs Grant very much as far as I yet know her, but have only got through the first

columns. My attention is just now divided with much other reading: five volumes on Hogarth—Irring's "Life of Buchanan"—two or three volumes of reviews and magazines—Deville's "Jardin," and a French novel, "Charles et Marie," are lying on my couch, and I am half-way through each. Our books at a time were more regular, and perhaps better—but dissipated and roving reading is what I have indulged in all my life, and the habit is now too strong to be broken; indeed, why should I wish it so, when this gives me so much greater facility of being always amused?

I think you would laugh to see the books I sometimes pore over for hours. Johnson's "Dictionary" is a particular favourite, and "Lackington's Catalogue" I find highly entertaining. In neither taste am I singular. Dr Holbrooke read the "Dictionary" twice over; and a lady did the same in its pocket form—liking it, she said, for its nice, even, short sentences;—as to catalogues, there are a whole tribe in England who read scarcely any thing else—the bibliologists. But I am as bad as Mrs Grant, digressing away most terribly.

Your account of the Quakers—Clarkson's—I never read; but I read one in England, which was

much more of the narrative kind, and in relating the missions and exploits of the early Quakers, was very amusing. He gave a very entertaining account of a lady who went to convert the Grand Turk, and of another who undertook "the same benevolent office for his Holiness the Pope !

I agree with you that their theory is very beautiful and pure ; and the wonder is, that though apparently too spiritual and refined, yet it has been actually reduced to practice, and preserved unimpaired since its first institution. But the fact is, they are indebted for this, not so much to their moral system, as to the admirable regulations they have established for their internal polity. Their piety is certainly carried too far ; but this, too, has saved them from the shocks and revolutions of other sects. Some of their doctrines we may consider erroneous, but they are undoubtedly, civilly regarded, the most simple, harmless, harmless, and pure set of people now existing. A Quaker is another word for integrity and unaffected piety—in short, a character always respected ; and, though I am not going to become one, yet I do not like your friend the runaway, for he left them, not

on principle, I think—as often that nothing can
“caterpilate,” you know!!

Whilst I have been writing this letter, it has been
raining very heavily. I am grateful for it, but it
has come really late, and what I shall now see
must in all probability be carried away by the
river, before ripe. I shall have every thing com-
pleted by to-morrow, but must stay here a few days
to watch its coming up. But I must not look to
detestable *Asperities*—“sufficient for the day.” &c. Es-
sential all this pressing. I ought to write in a better
even, since the long looked-for rain has at last come.

LETTER XLV.

June 1812.

I HAVE nothing of the *Marius Scaevola* about me, and cannot burn what I have a regard for: besides, keeping letters is a custom with me. As a proof of this, I send you one, which will show that the little story I told was not an invention. The little slip of writing on the outside, signed L. A., is my mother's. I value it much, for the enquiry about the holidays is so very like her. I suppose I had expressed impatience at the books not being sent, which drew on me the name of "old grumbler." Any name was dear from her.

The occasion of my having written the sermon alluded to was this. My mother, when at Bath, had, agreeably to her custom, read some of my verses to my grand-mother, a pious, charitable, and really excellent old lady, who, after I suppose praising them duly, recommended my mother to

turn my thoughts to serious subjects, and advise me to exercise myself in sermons. This idea so much pleased my mother, that she insisted on my composing one, which I of course did as well as I could. I recollect the text was in Jacob's story; but, like a poor unthinking schoolboy as I was, I at once travelled out of the record, and made a furious digression to attack avarice—the last thing I ought to have spoken of; as my grand-uncle was a decided miser; and in the same politic way, because my grand-uncle was a little touched with Methodism, I inveighed vehemently against the doctrine of “faith without works;” and yet how grossly and how presumptuously she passed this over! I did not desert it. I cannot help laughing when I think how unsuited it was to my sober reader. One passage in it, as a monster, I remember, apostrophising avarice:—“When Jere first opened the world with life, than surely wert of the dust from Pandora’s box!” And it was all in this redoubtable style, that would have cut into blank verse. I wish I had kept a copy, for it was a curious farrago: indeed, a cento rather than a composition, for it was bristled with quotations. Virgil trod on the heels of Moses; Hadrian jostled St Paul; and Job and Pope were hand-and-glove. I

had this trick then strong upon me; and, alas! I have not yet broken it, but I am trying to do so. Excuse this long story. I really cannot help running off to the right and left, and must always excuse your indulgence.

Surely I could not have presumed your interest in "*Zastroff*," for I felt none myself. I think with you it is too unnatural—in a great measure, it is an imitation of the "*Barro of Venice*." I said it was deep, but by no means meant *Barolighish* romance. Of this there is very little to be got with. Did you ever read the "*Royal Captives*," by Mrs Yates? If not, I think you would like it. It is at Calcutta.

Do not take the trouble of making out a list of your novels. Canipa, I know, has not read any of them; if, therefore, you would send four or five sets to me, I would forward them with as many more to him. He must not have all the good ones together, or he will suffer afterwards; mix, therefore, good and poor together. He is a great book-worm, and will eat through all the novels before he has done.

I will return the "*Epître*" and translation in a few

days. Pray, do not lose your French; but take up a course of reading in that language. The tragedies are perhaps the purest and most interesting. I can assist you with books in any line. Did you ever read Florian's "Sainte Paupoline?" I like it very much. Think of this, and devote an hour every day to reading and writing in it; or translate backwards and forwards. In my opinion, school ought to lose all our lives; and, indeed, you think so too, for you go on cultivating and increasing your stock most laudably.

I am very much obliged to the critic who pointed out the *unavoidable* part about "Monsieur de Sevigne." He or she is very right. There is an ambiguity in the expression, which I will alter.

My indigo plant goes on well, and is likely to do so; but this is very little. I do not like unnecessarily to be gloomy, but I cannot help being so now; for my sowings were so late, that though the plants will thrive well, yet, unless the rains set in late, or rather the river rises late, the inundation must drown a great part of it before it is fit to cut. I am in great, and not unfounded, fear for this season. Operations I shall commence by the 10th of

next month, I expect; and then for a restoration of two months! However, the manufacturing season is an extremely busy, that time never hangs heavily. The cloud-watching period is the most annoying.

LETTER XLV.

JUNE 1812.

I HAVE received the seventeen volumes, which are, I think you, a plentiful supply.

"Narciss's Essays" I have merely dipped into; (among his poetry you will find that epilogue I spoke of as belonging to the same play as that of Mr. I——'s brother's.) I skimmed very lightly over the papers on the "Demon of Socrates," and "Cupid and Psyche," having read almost false on these subjects, and not then being aware how well he had treated on them. The latter is the favourite theme of commentators, and it certainly deserves all their eulogies; for it is, without exception, the most beautiful fable in the whole round of Grecian mythology—a mythology that has "grace in all its steps." The extract you have quoted I am very much obliged to you for. This lovely story is dressed in a suitably elegant expression;

but you must not ascribe to Mr. Nares or Jacob Bryant the merit of its discovery. The allegory, as here delivered, is the one that has been universally received since the days of Hesiod. (I believe he first relates the story in his "Theogony.") Indeed, in Greek itself, it is scarcely an allegory, the literal story signifying what Mr. Nares has written: "Eros," the Grecian name of this deity—means "divine love," in opposition to "Anteros," who is more properly the terrestrial god we call Cupid; and "Psyche," or rather "Pneuche," is the Greek word for "soul"—it moreover signifies a "languor," which, in Grecian fables, is very gracefully accounted its emblem. And, considering it as such, Adonis made that beautiful address to his soul when he was dying: that Pope has paraphrased in his "Dying Christian."

Plato, who had perhaps the most exquisitely refined mind ever existing, dwells with rapture on this delightful story. I cannot help quoting what he says in this part. Speaking of beauty, he defines it to be, not the peculiar conformation of any limb or feature, and not to consist in the particular blending of any shades of colours, but to be a certain fascinating grace, which delights the heart of

the beholder, and attracts his love. This grace, he observes, though discoverable outwardly, is in effect the resplendent and ray of an interior and invisible beauty originating entirely in the amiable qualities of the soul.

This theory, at least, ought to be true, and, I think, generally considered, is so. Hence the ancients, in making Cupid veil his eyes, perhaps meant to infer that, "Tis not a set of features or complexion—the fineness of a skin, that he admires:" but that the beauties of the soul alone can attract his regards, and only beautiful virtue conciliate his affections.

Almost all the Grecian mythology is allegory—as you will perceive if you will read a little book you have—"Hædon's Fables." Since you admire him, I will diligently read Mr. Nares immediately you return him. I hope you have used your power. By the way, this gentleman was lately, and may be still, in conjunction with Mr. Beloe, the conductor of the review called the "British Critic."

I am glad you so much like Brahman; he often and often have I being delighted on the mellow tones of his voice; and felt that thrill, with feelings which I thought till I read your letter, indescrib-

side. His notes do certainly "take the prison'd soul, and lap it in Elysium." Johnson should have gone to the oratorio you mention; and if he had not been affected at the sight your name, and not felt his breast swell, and himself lifted out of himself, at the sublime bursts of some of the grand choruses—why, then, he had been "a stock—a stone." Nay, even *Shakespeare*, from his rich vocabulary, would not have found a fit epithet for him. Johnson complained that music took away his own ideas without supplying him with any others; and, literally speaking, I would not contend that it does supply ideas—these, I would say, belong to the brain, and emotions to the soul; and music inspires what are of most consequence to us—the latter.

By some secret union with the chords of the heart, the harmony of sounds does most certainly create a harmony of soul; and whether we can account for it or not, surely that power is not lightly to be esteemed which can raise the mind to that elevated state in which it is fitted for every thing great and good, and is expanded by the most benignant and self-complacent feelings. Such, I think, without exaggeration, is the state of the mind after a sublime or affecting piece of music.

I confess myself partial to the system of *singing*, and with what does not music associate!—
 “Far as the pure air spreads its living zone—That language of the soul is felt and known.”

Simply instrumental music, however, I am not very much alive to. I like it—but with it I do not feel—the glowing mind—disturbed, delighted, raised, refined!—except, indeed, “Cecilia’s mingled world of sound!” The organ is imposingly sublime and capable of any thing. But the voice—and such a voice as Brahms’s—who would not hear “with ravish’d ears?” My taste, however, is completely of the “lullaby” order. I like melancholy “sing willow” ditties, and if the words are to be heard, and pathetic—I need no “*List, list, oh list!*” I love Goldsmith when he says he could cry at a country maid’s singing the cruelty of Barbara Allan. But I am as usual *entering away, when men continue*; but I will not apologise, for you have frequently given me permission to scribble what I please; and I therefore indulge myself in saying just what comes uppermost. I must have pretty good confidence in your patience and good-nature when I set down to fill this sheet in so small hand-writing. I wish you would think proper to retaliate.

I did not say any thing about Schiller, as it was a re-reading and I thought I had spoken to you about him. I do not think any thing can bear comparison with the true horror of the "Heldens," but I like "Don Carlos" next to it. Which is your favourite?

Your recollection of thirteen years is very perfect. I agree with you that Leo and Camilla are the most interesting passages. You ought originally to have read this in French, but not now, as your having read the translation would dull the pleasure of it. Pray put your serious thoughts into execution, and commence a course of French reading—the sooner the better. Say what kind of reading you prefer, and very probably I shall be able to supply you with it. Have you read Corneille? His "Cid" and "Bertus" are admirable;—or do you prefer prose? I confess I am partial to stock pieces; and as it cannot be expected that we should read all French books, I think we ought to select and read the best. Pray do begin, and it will give me a filip—for I will follow you through all your books.

As I cannot expect you to do what I do not myself, have the goodness to lend me *Madame du Deffand*. I have not yet finished one volume of

her. As far as I have yet read, the book contains little anecdote—*exaggerated sentimentality* on the part of the lady, and *fustilious unmanliness* on the part of the gentleman; but it is nevertheless light and entertaining, and I will finish it for its *Frenchness* sake.

I send a copy of the translation, but have been idle, and have not yet finished with the original. I think it is Churchill who observed, *that in correcting his verses he felt like cutting away his own flesh*. This is certainly a strong figure, nor do I at all participate in such feeling; yet still, out of pure indolence, I do not like the task of correcting. I have not therefore made any alterations, except in the one part pointed out by you. As it at present stands it is a very prosaic line, but I could think of no way of euphonising it; and, indeed, in ten syllables there is very little elbow-room to make revolutions in. I am not aware of any liberties I have taken with the original, except substituting "sonnets" for "madrigaux," as more suited to an English ear, and omitting, in one place where *amour-eyes* are spoken of, to translate "*qui se plaisoient en France*," because I thought it came in very like a stroke of the *luncheon*.

I send you a little piece I translated from the Persian, which I hope will please your taste. I do not know its author. The original was given to me by a brother of Mr R***'s. I like the turn of the thought; and it is curious as being—in its form, its connection, and manner—very unlike the generality of Persian short poems.

LETTER XLVI

June 1812

THE accompanying sonnet I wrote yesterday, and purely for the purpose therein mentioned—to acquire up, if I can, a smile; which I have a right to expect on the same ground that a bad pun &c. makes us laugh as much as a good one. I do not know that it needs any other note than that “Old Ben’s St Peter” alludes to the poetaster in “Every man in his Humour,” who “swears by St Peter—to make out his metre.”

By all means keep the “Haps of the Hat” as long as you please; indeed, I should say, keep it altogether, did I mean to keep it myself.

I am very sorry to hear that you are not gaining strength. D*** told me that you were very, very thin; pray do reduce this abominable memory as fast as you can, for your general state of health is the first thing to be considered; your trial has been

severe, but it must soon, I hope, be over; and you must never submit to any thing violent again.

It would be very wrong in me at this time to trouble you with letters, did I expect any return to them; but distraction of any kind is good, and I have the greatest pleasure, next to conversing, in writing to you—and very anxious to hear how you are—and, so far from expecting a return, must unask what I before asked, and insist on your confining yourself to a little slip of *note-paper*, and giving me only a little bulletin of your state of health. Pray do say you are better—not faint, and in good spirits. This last is the grand point; and D*** says you have kept them up admirably. My manufacturing season will begin about the 10th July, and I must make one visit to Calcutta previously, when I shall hope to see you again exactly as you were a month ago.

I will not talk to you about books: but I am reading a very entertaining life of Dr Joseph Warton, and which, if you think you can read it with pleasure, I will send to you.

LETTER XLVII.

JEU D'ESPRIT MENTIONED IN THE ABOVE LETTER.

June 1672.

HAVING nothing better, I must, with an *à-propos de nullis obsequi*, contrive to rake out a letter. Did you ever chance to observe, in reading "Cowper's Life" by Hayley, where the poet, being in a merry mood, writes more than usually gaily—a curious kind of an epistle, which looks for all the world like prose! yet, as an artichoke may sometimes be taken for a thistle, so this, when examined close, turns out to be as proper verse as any Muse would think of writing; I know I wish mine ne'er wrote worse, whenever I felt the rhyming maggot biting, but that's a wish that perhaps will be fulfilled as soon, as the spoiled child's, who, as the tale goes, whines perod for the moon.

Yet, mark me, I would not be thought to say, that Cowper was the inventor of this fashion, for that would sad ignorance betray; and he, who for

the muse provides a passion, ought at least carefully in his mind to treasure, the history and genealogy of every rhyme and measure.

If, then, to my recollections I can trust, the merit of it is due to "St Patrick's Deap," whom, by the by, you will always find the first, where any thing of this poetic sporting is concerned. Nor was it strange, possessing as he did such stores of wit, that nothing came easier to him in this way. No matter what the theme he chose—at once 'twas hit,—poem, riddle, crampo, clench, or hour-rime! Now with his friend, perhaps, poor Doctor Sherry, he'd make you rhymes to such hard words as unshin; and he again, being not one whit less merry, would rhyme him back, by no means with a muse sick; or then, perhaps, they'd both, with greater ease than I can tell you, jingle away the praise of charming Ballypally; and sometimes, too, the Dean and Sherry chose their playful vein of wit to exercise on poor That Jackson's implest nose, which was, it seems, of more than common size; indeed, by all accounts, it was as immensely long, as that which to the man in "Tristram Shandy" did belong.

In such a mood as this it must have been, that, serving the usual laws of metre, the thought of

rhyming-press first struck the Dean; and he who needed not old Ben's "St Peter" to help a line out with—as I do, by the way—at once dashed boldly off his witty *oap d'oeur*. This was the piece entitled, "The Petition of Mrs Harris to the Lords' Justice," where the poor maiden prays with much submission (in rhymes, 'twixt every two of which a long interstice is,) that they would graciously be pleased to take her very grievous case into consideration; and as her purse was stolen, that they would make, by giving her a husband, reparation; nay, if they chose, she said, so modest was her letter, she'd Dr Swift himself accept, for worse or better.

If of this style you want another monster, into is the epistle of his cook-maid Mary, who being with Dr Sheridan in wondrous humor, is of her Billings-gaussian turns so little chary, and does so rate him, so odd, and loudly bluster, that but to read it were enough to mure ye. Since then, all Cowper followed his example. I can't remember any other sample.

The true, some critics of our later time have followed it; but this is by *accident*; and as those chose to write their pieces in rhyme, so those turn rhyme to prose for our diversion. Whence'er they

fall on such as Wardsworth's verses, critiques superfluous they scorn to write, still for the good of grammar, labor, and nurses, they humbly beg the dearest scraps to cite; but being, they add, for want of room much pressed, and forced to squeeze their extracts very close, they hope their readers will not be distressed, if they should print the verse in form of prose. But "here's the rub," for, like the silky skin, which once entangled does all art defy, so to unravel these verses back again, would puzzle ——'s self were he to try. Procrustes, s'en, though he was *de fait*—was ever more—at cutting out a length, would, at these verses, had he made easy, have found the settling them beyond his strength.

But I've now written far more than enough, and must, as usual, beg you to excuse my having scribbled off so much vile stuff. I own I do your patience much abuse. If on your cheek one little smile I raise, proceeding whence I will not ask, but pleased will set it down as highest praise—at once the meed and object of my task. And now, this tedious sheet to close; I'll add this further, merely, that I shall ever be, dear Mrs ****, yours very truly and sincerely.

LETTER XLVIII.

June 1842.

You ask me what parts I found most entertaining in the King of Prussia's works. In truth, I think him cold, dry, and uninteresting, from the beginning to the end. His correspondence with Voltaire, Maupertuis, d'Alembert, and others, is in general lively, but after all is much wanting in interest. Did you ever read the letter which Horace Walpole wrote in his name to Rousseau? It is an admirable piece of wit, in the same style, but better than His Majesty could have written. As to his poetry, it is the worst of all the moderate kind—smooth versification, with now and then a smart thought, but not one inspired syllable—

"He is such lays as neither stir nor flow—
Correctly cold, and popularity low;
That, stunning faults, one quail some sleep—
We cannot blame indeed—but we may sleep."

His flow is that of a straight and unrippled canal, no deeps and shallows intermingled—no abrupt and romantic banks—no windings, no torrents—all is, I think, smooth, monotonous, and stupid. Every one to his taste; for me, I love to see the poet "with brave disorder part—and snatch a grave beyond the reach of art." I ought perhaps to speak more respectfully, for Voltaire has assigned to his Majesty—"un trône surpris d'Achille, et même surpris d'Homère,"—but then he is remembered, that Voltaire confessed himself the King's *number-one*—the *chance* of his *sheer*; and, in praising him, praised himself. Besides allowances must be made, on the score of a King's attentions; yet nothing, I think can justify such gross adulation as the following,—

*—Quelle est du Dieu vivant la véritable image ?
 Vous, des talens, des arts, et des vertus l'appui ;
 Vous, Salomon du Nord, plus sage et plus sage,
 Et nous, folles, que lui."*

And Voltaire could afterwards abuse his Solomon as warmly as he had flattered him! By the way, what a strange character altogether was Voltaire—how detestable, and how admirable! There are many such among the French. I am glad we have

nothing of this kind in England, or at least very little.

Some of Voltaire's letters to the king are very amusing, especially those which are *personnées* with verses; but on the whole, I would not read this long book—you will find it tedious, and you can much better employ your reading. I send two little volumes which contain almost all the anecdotes of Frederick which are entertaining.

I have the pleasure to send Wood's Life of J. Warton. You may find entertainment from some parts of it. His poetry is not of the very first order, but it is good. His "Enthusiast," you have probably already read, as it appeared in Doddsley's Collection. It is a fine piece of poetry; but the "Dying Indian" is by far my favourite. This is really a fine *monnien*; the lines—"And when disease—preys on her languid limbs,—then kindly stab her—with thine own hand."—are wonderfully fine.

I like, too, Mrs J. Warton's "Lines to the Memory of her Father." There is a satire on Fashion, by Dr Warton, in Doddsley's Collection, which I am surprised is not given here. Oblige me by letting this be the next book you read, as I wish

to return it to Mr S****. The little poem of Collins's is like him. It was an earnest of what he was to be—a true poet. Every thing of his breathes inspiration.

I return you the "*Épître aux Femmes*," of which I have taken a copy.

I send you a curious thing which I have picked up in this country—the cover of a book, with the autographs of Mark Akenside and Dr Barnard on it. The book to which it belongs is a learned work on Greek accents, by Mr Foster, of which Hermes Harris speaks, p. 285, "*Life of Warton*." Dr Barnard's particular interest in it is, that he was a friend of the author's, who has made honourable mention of him in his Preface.

I send the cover alone, as it is detached from the book, which is only full of Greek and Latin. Dr Barnard, if I remember rightly, signed the round-robin to Johnson about Goldsmith's epitaph. Of this a fac-simile is given in Boswell. I shall therefore be obliged to you to compare, and tell me whether the two signatures are alike. I shall hunt—and make no doubt of finding Akenside's somewhere else.

Oblige me by giving to the bearer Madame de

Defiant, or any thing else you may deem entertaining, for I have no books left on my table, and have for some days been obliged to resort to old Reviews and Magazines. I believe you have some poems of Mrs Hunter's—or are "Euler's Letters" lying idle?—or, in short, any thing.

Mr W*****, whose taste you know is orthodox and infallible, has been pleased highly to commend the chosen one:—and *à-propos* of approving, Captain A***** asked me whether I was the writer of the "Criticism on a passage in St John!"* and expressed great satisfaction at my having cleared away an expression which had always appeared to him harsh and inconsistent. Scott, it seems, had taken the translation as it stands, on trust; and making the most of a bad bargain, endeavoured to argue away any seeming impropriety. It is strange—I have looked into every commentator, and not one has detected this flagrant mistranslation of so striking a passage.

Scott has much that is excellent, but I cannot be brought over to his particular tenets. I detect Colquhoun, if only for burning Servetus—cannot but think with St James of good works—and cannot in

* The paper was published in the "Edinburgh Review."

any way reconcile in myself the understanding Election in the widely-extended sense they receive it. I fully admit Predestination—but theirs altogether annihilates free-agency, and is as bad as Mahomedan fatality. On this point I think even the Articles are incautiously worded; and what they pronounce to be a "dangerous doctrine," ought to have received their censure. But I am wandering away à l'ordinaire.

Perhaps I ought to apologise for troubling you with this just now—but you must, I know, read it all times. Consider this, therefore, as part of some stupid book—and it is all over. Read and throw it away as a silly thing—and then turn with increased zest to something more entertaining.

LETTER XLIX.

June 1812

THE accompanying letters explain themselves. I have said what I think of Mr S****'s verses—they are extremely beautiful and very harmonious.

I sent the Latin lines I had written, to him. But though I would not affront Mr S**** by giving him a translation, it will be no affront to you. The following is literal:—"May the earth lie lightly on thy breast! for, M****, thou hast not left behind a more learned man than thyself! This also let thy shade know, that though thy bones rest here, thou thyself wilt always remain buried in our hearts!"

There is no very great stretch of thought in this; but I was obliged to study the genius of the language in which I wrote, and aimed more at simplicity than any thing else. I must add, by the way, that the turn of expression is much prettier

in Latin. I hope you won't think me vain when I say that I am very well satisfied with this attempt. Judging impartially, I think them very tolerable lines. Now don't laugh at me for my vanity.

Poor M****! I have thought of nothing else. He died of an abscess in his liver. I have not yet heard from Rungpore.

You wish me to put my Latin attempt into the "Mirror," and if only because a wish of yours, I may be tempted to do this, but not immediately. Latin verses are of too ticklish a nature to hurry in. I must first get them well examined, and critically looked over—for to be afterwards detected in a false quantity would most cruelly annoy me. Poor M***** dashed off his Latin verses—and what was the consequence? Three or four false quantities—false consonds—and one word not Latin! He was laughed at by all who understood Latin. I must take warning by this. Indeed, as a proof that it is necessary, I have discovered myself, that in my haste I have already committed one error.

It is not probable that you took a copy of Latin, but if you did, alter "Marsl" into "Marses." They are equally good grammar, but differ in quantity. Unfortunately there is not a single person I knew

at Mowchundabad who can help me in this. Mr C***** is of course a scholar, but I do not know him well enough to ask him to take for me a school-master's office.

I have been thinking again (indeed he has had my entire thoughts,) on the subject of his Epitaph. This tribute of respect must be paid to him—and I know not who there is to pay it. Dr T*** is, I conclude, a Latin scholar, and able to perform the work—but of this I know nothing certainly, and there is no office at Bangalore that can attempt it.

As I observed to Mr S****, this is a species of writing that more than any other requires a consummate knowledge of the language, and I know how utterly incompetent is mine; yet I mean to send off the enclosed as an offering. If any other be resorted I shall be well pleased; and if not, mine, though poor, will be more respectful than none. The grave-stone is not the place to tell an untruth on; and I could not therefore dwell on that subject I should have been most pleased to do. He had, I hope, more religious feeling than he expressed. (I think he had.)

Tell me whether you think this will do—or if enough, or too much is said? Dr. Johnson says

the tomb-stone should always convey a moral. I know not what other to draw from his life than that how regretful that such talents should have produced no fruit. Pray do criticise any thing you do not like.

Obliged me by telling D*** that the river had ceased to rise; not, however, till it touched my plant, and threw me into the greatest apprehensions, from which I am scarcely yet relieved. I have been most unfortunate; but, alas! there is no remedy!

LETTER L.

June 1812.

As you do not think he would be displeased with it, I will ask Mr C*****'s opinion of the Latin of my Epitaph on poor M****, when I see him next. I wish to be with him at the time, to give any explanations that may be necessary; and by myself, I judge he would criticise more freely verbally than in a letter. In writing one must give all the *raison pro* and *con*; but one may like or dislike, without being exactly able to assign any, and in speaking can say—"I dislike such a word, because—I don't like it." These, too, are the most serious points—for this is the common way of judging those parts that depend on taste—the nicer touches that one rather feels than reasons on.

Do not think I mean to say my attempt particularly requires such judgment; I am now speaking in generalities. I have written to-day to R*****.

inclosing it, and desiring him first to sound well, and press, if necessary, his uncle or any other; and not to show mine to any one till he is sure no one else will write.

Mr Manning may have returned; and, as he is a first-rate scholar, any thing from his pen will be valuable. But they say he is nearly as insolent as poor M**** was—in which case nothing can be expected from him.

By the way, I am rejoiced that you think with me that poor M****'s expressed scepticism was in a great measure an affectation of *bel-esprit*. His dwelling so much on his unbelief seemed to me, like the boasting of a coward, to prove the very reverse. Implication, however, is not the most satisfactory kind of proof; and I shall be rejoiced to hear he gives any other—or shall I be surprised.

I never read Sherlock's "Letters." If you have them, I will do so at some future time; but the seeing the King of Prussia's character *reverted* will be no inducement. I wish not to entertain any other opinion of him than my present one, which is, I own, unfavourable enough—for I look on him as he an unamiable, little-minded, capricious, and tyrannical *bel-esprit* or *modern philosopher*, than

which I know not a more contemptible term, I cannot bear to hear him called "the Great." He had, it is true, a smattering of *French maxims*—the worst of all kinds!—and sometimes did things which looked great; but the want of consistency proved that these were an affectation—all complete stage-trick. His strokes of brilliancy and generosity were, in short, to use a theatrical term—mere *clap-tricks*.

His military talents are quite another affair. There cannot be two opinions about the excellence of them. A *prophet* of "the Great," one of the African kings calls himself "great King," "great Warrior," "great Thief"—this is at least being honest.

What a slovenly insertion is this in the "Mirror!" The 13th could not have been the date. I was quite in a passion when I read it. Some one at Bangalore ought, at least, to have paid the compliment to his memory of a well-written paragraph. These things are not of consequence, but they show a negligence which I hate. Thus, Warren Hastings' first wife is buried in the old Coimbatore burying-ground—some of the figures are left blank—and this

alone proves, I think, that he had no regard for her; nor does it appear that he had.

By the by, I received some very handsome compliments from poor M**** about a month ago, and this in the most pleasing indirect way—in a note to —, who sent it to my father, who gave it to me. Gratitude, therefore, is an additional inducement for liking him; but no addition was necessary.

The river is just now falling, and it certainly will not rise again till the new moon; and Mr. R**** (the director of the embarkments) gives me hopes that not even then. In the mean time, I have nothing to do here, and may therefore follow my inclination, which will lead me to Calapara on the 3d. Pray do not listen to the doctor, should he urge a longer confinement; even in the 4th you will have exceeded the month by twelve days, and you ought to keep your word.

I have not heard again from —. It appears he does not understand Latin, and it may therefore have appeared pedantical in me to have written any to him: but I had reasons for thinking he did know it. First, because he comes from Winchester, which generally turns out particularly good classics;

secondly, because he is a pupil of Dr Warton's; thirdly, because he has spoken to me (in general terms it is true) of Latin poets; and fourthly and chiefly, because he placed a quotation from Horace as a motto to his "Lines on ———." Here were sufficient reasons to acquit me. Of course I will never dwell on this subject with him again. A long dry letter à l'ordinaire.

LETTER LI.

July 1812.

I had determined that my next species of troubling you should have been personal; but this admirable river will not, perhaps, allow me to do what I wish. It is all uncertainty—*most annoying uncertainty!* I am glad Mr B*** saw my Latin lines, and am much flattered by his approval of them; he is, I believe, a very good scholar. I should, however, have thought more highly of his knowledge had he perceived the reason of the alteration I made. It was not a matter of taste, but of positive necessity. The verse, as it first stood, was a false one. As, however, the fault consisted in not observing an almost solitary exception to an extremely general rule, his ear is not to be much blamed for having not detected it—nor is mine for having first

committed it. Fortunately I corrected myself in time. I am sorry Mr R*** is gone, as I should have liked much to have seen him.

I have at length heard from Rangpoor: but as the greater part of the letter will, I think, be interesting to you, I send it altogether.

The farewell note is of a strange affecting wildness, but still like poor M****. The whole detail is very unmelancholy. I should like to see what he wrote to Mr R*****. I have desired R***** not to make a *selection* of the poetical scraps, but to copy for me *all* that he found.

There is one word not very legible in the note. It is, I think, "rac," and alludes, I suspect, to the rhyming contests which took place at their club, some time ago, between M**** and Manning, on the word "rack."

Have you yet seen Mr W, R****? I thought him, when last here, a very pleasant man, and hope he may stay till September, as I shall have no opportunity of seeing him earlier. I am, I believe, almost equal with him in chess-account—but I forget. You must take care not to lose your play. I hope you are gaining strength faster than you were, and can say you are quite well; but you were evi-

dimly very, very far from it when I had lost the pleasure of seeing you.

Many thanks for the books. The volunteer corps of the Jews, which you mention, is ridiculous enough; almost as much so as Buonaparte's *Dutch light infantry*. Frederick was obliged to use all his force, and even then it sat ill upon them—he could not succeed. Look to the Prince de Ligne for a most humorous account of the appearance of this corps of Jewish cavalry. It made me laugh.

LETTER LII.

July 1812.

I AM very sorry to hear that you again feel unwell; but this must, I hope, be soon over. You deserve the greatest credit for the admirable manner in which you have borne so very severe a trial, and you have just renewed—for a placid mind always contains its own.

The river has continued, and is continuing to rise; if it goes on doing so, as is probable, I must begin my campaign on the 6th. In the intermediate time, of course a thousand things will require my attention; and indeed, as a sudden swell may oblige me to begin yet sooner, I must be on the spot to watch every turn. Consequently, this abominable river obliges me to forego the pleasure I had expected to enjoy on the 4th—that of seeing you. This is, to me, not the least provoking part of the annoy-

ance it gives me. It will oblige me to cut much plant before it is sufficiently ripe; and much plant, too, I must expect that it will sweep away altogether, before it is in the least fit to be cut.

I feel, in full force, the truth of your lines—

*"How oft an heavy cloud, with gloom o'erspread,
Mutes the fair prospect of a summer's day—
Thus clothed in darkness, Suspense, with horrors dress'd,
Kills trembling Hope, and comes with delay."*

Ten or fifteen days' delay in the rise of the river, and all had been well. This anxiety keeps my mind in a constant ferment; and I am almost sure that a narrow inspection would prove a few grey hairs to have started up from this continued fretting of the last three months.

After once beginning to work, I can never leave this factory for twenty-four hours together till I stop; but I can very well contrive to find a vacant space of more than twelve, and I am too fond of pleasure not to obtain it if I can. I intend therefore, immediately my working days are established in fair train, to pay a short visit to Calcutta.

I am glad my astronomical smile made you laugh. Ah, what a pity these are not the days of Waller! What a hundred compliments he would

have paid Sætharica on such an occasion! I can conceive one precisely in his style—

" Astronomers thus have I known,
 Dignous, fearful men,
 As Venus' orb no longer shone—
 O'er Mercury, in transit shown,
 Awe'd I were all her race.

" But as a passing cloud, so Venus,
 Doth only smother the light;
 So Venus doth our eyes more dim,
 Which I to pieces of dark compare,
 By fallow's earth made bright."

I intended only one conceit as a monster, but my pen ran into three; however, Waller would have string fifty such for you. Recollect I am not accountable for these; they are merely given as a specimen of what Dr Johnson called "the metaphysical poetry." That I have fallen far short, you may see, in the following astronomical simile of Donne's, which you may try to understand, if you can:—

" Here lies a star, and a far wiser here,
 She gives the best light to his sphere;
 Or each is both, and all, and so
 They were one another's shining eyes."

Or the following beautiful thought of—I forget whom—

"Then, let this truth reciprocally run—
The sun is heaven's country, and sends out sun."

If you want a curiosity in the sunnet way—look in Milton's works, sunnet x. or xi., which will amuse you from its unsmooth rhymes. It begins—

"A book was writ of him, called *Turandodon*."

But I am as bad as any one of these metaphysical gentlemen in wandering away into a thousand subjects:

I have just begun Euler. His arrangement seems extremely lucid, and his manner of expressing himself very clear: but his doctrine of light, which I am at present engaged in, is entirely false. He has attacked Newton, but completely fails. But more of this, perhaps, to trouble you at some future time.

LETTER LIII.

July 1812.

I return Mrs Hunter's Poems, and the first volume of Kaler. D*** likes news. I therefore give him my collection of this morning. At a place called Coilan in Travancore, the native troops concerted a plan to massacre all their officers. These gentlemen were, it seems, to have been assembled at some dinner-party on the 22d ult., at which time the Sepoys, surrounding the house, were first to have fired a volley, and then rushed in and put to the bayonet all who escaped their shot.

On the 26th, one of the conspirators gave information, and measures of security were immediately taken. Three ringleaders from among the soldiers, and a fakir, were shot off from the mouth of cannon, and two hundred Sepoys, next in guilt, were put in arrest. Nothing further is known.

The Commander-in-chief was at Chanderungore

on the 4th. There is a business, too, about a proposal of Captain G*** to Government, to embody native-born young men into corps. I have seen his letter, and one on the subject from Colonel G*****; but they are too long to write about.

I did not see Mr C*****; but may do so before to-day is over, as I dine with both the Generals—one at four, the other half-past seven. The 25th regiment are expected to-morrow by the General—by the General. I mean, however, General P*****. The other never has any news.

LETTER LIV.

July 1812.

I HAVE given you a long truce; but I know you were getting lather every day, and that you were occupied with Europe letters; I cannot, however, restrain my pen any longer.

I send the set of chessmen, which I hope you will like—the price is thirty-two rупees.

A sad accident has happened to my lottery ticket. I told you it was a lucky number, and I thought it was according to all the rules of *Agnes-simony*. *Three* is, you know, considered as particularly fortunate, and all that are divisible by it partake of its quality; but the square of three or nine is the grand number; and all are pre-eminently lucky that can be divided by it without a remainder. The square of nine again, or eighty-one, is, however, still better if possible—it is of the very last importance; and my supposed number 1782, is

exactly divisible by that—the possessor of it is almost sure of the *lot*. But alas! it will not be I—mine is most unfortunately 1732, the sum of which four figures is *thirteen*, which, I need not observe, is the most unlucky right in the whole numeration table. If there be any truth in the art of augury it cannot fail to be a blank, for it is neither divisible by three, seven, or nine—figures which are always lucky except in one instance—namely, *sixty-three*, and they are then the reverse, because the powers of seven and nine contend in it for mastery; and so strongly do they clash, that this number is, you know, called the grand diameter—the trying year of life. But enough of this—I must refer you for further particulars to the Roccianian black-letter gentry.

My Rangpur correspondents treat me with sovereign contempt—the eloquence of silence. I wrote in the last month, begging a speedy answer, and I have not yet received it. *N'importe*. I could not wait longer without being too late for the “Mirror,” and therefore sent it off. I have not sent the last one, and do not therefore know whether ——’s verses have appeared or not—but of course they have.

Send me back the notes on Euler when you have run over them. I did not at first mean these for you. The fact is, when I read a book, I am apt to get worn in the passages I do not like, and I vent my anger in scribbling. This was the case here. The remarks I make I generally put up at random moments, or sew them into my commonplace pocket. I ventured to send you these, because, on reading it over, I liked the introduction of the *Brachium*, and thought the whole might interest you: but I confess I had not *myself* patience to copy it, and correct all its tautology. With you I have "*sans honte vous*," I am not afraid to show my stupidest scraps—for you receive them always indulgently.

I have not yet begun the second volume, but I do not mean to trespass too far on your patience, and have firmly resolved in advance, not to trouble you with a single line about it.

Towards the end of the first volume Euler gives the nineteen forms of logic in one page; but he represents them by the letters, A, B, C, &c. Now I want you very much to exemplify them, and substitute proper pieces of reasoning in the place of these letters. It will be a pleasant way of im-

pressing the whole on your mind, and will take very little time. You must not refuse—an hour's attention will be enough.

I have, within half a volume, finished *Madame de Delfand*, but I read it slowly. There is a good deal of entertaining anecdote altogether, but it is very widely dispersed; and there is a good deal of wading through frivolous and unentertaining parts to get at the brighter spots. I do not think you would like it; the lady is always complaining of being *souffrante*; and her lamentations on this subject are so tedious, that I feel inclined to give her the additional credit of being an *écrivaine*. I should have finished these sooner, but I cannot confine myself to one reading without a great exertion; and I brought from Calcutta a great many books, which have divided my attention.

I did not, you told me, send you a copy of my additional lines. I now, therefore, do so. I have printed — these twelve as they were the original state. For the others, I will wait till I see what criticisms Rangoon may afford—that is, if they have not cut me altogether. I can't help it if they have.

LETTER LV.

July 1812.

THE mistakes in the "Mirror" are certainly very provoking. It is too bad of Mr B**** not to publish exactly what he receives. He will, perhaps, serve my contribution in the same way, (that is, if he publish it at all,) for I too, like Mr —, have written only a B. in the name. This lengthening a contraction is very wrong. The mistakes committed by it here were natural enough, but it sometimes leads to very ridiculous ones. For instance: an Italian book of little stories or novellas, was divided into decades: one of them was headed thus—"Dec. ix. nov. vi." The English printer chose to take this for the date, and accordingly unfolded it into—"December 9th, November 6th!" Another, in making out the catalogue of his shop: for Cicero's works—"M. T. Cicero's Opera"—treated poor Marcus Tullius thus—"Mr Thomas Cicero's

Opera "I [*à-propos* of a mistake somewhat like this. Did I ever tell you of a gentleman who, looking at the outside of my *Marmontel*, and seeing "*Conte Morant*" on it, very seriously asked me whether this *Conte* was any relation of the great *Morant's*? My scribbles on Euler you may keep as long as you please—but do not let them stir out of the drawer. You are very kind in what you say, but still I will not tax your patience with any further remarks on him. You have much better to do than to read them—and I must not verify the proverb about "the inch." I congratulate you on your Europe letters. I have not yet received any, which is extremely annoying—but I must be patient. I like very much your sentiments on the King of Prussia. I wish a sudden fit of indignation had made you throw him out of the window—it would have been excellent—though certainly your dislike needs not quite so strong a proof. The incessant flattery is indeed disgusting. From Voltaire and d'Alembert it is not quite so wearisome, as they contrived to garnish it with a little wit, and compensate the extravagance by well-turned expressions; but still it was what Johnson calls "*gilding a rotten pool*." How different was this great *Sage's*

conduct: he would not, he said, "baudy compliments with his sovereign." I am very glad no Englishmen were admitted to the honour of addressing this monarch. Poor M. J's vocabulary of flattering terms is, as you observe, quite worn out; and he had not exactly the art of "exhausting worlds, and then creating new." But who, indeed, could have kept pace with such an insatiable glutton of praise, whose relish was grown so completely callous, that "who possessed the highest was sure to please?" I was, equally with you, "*outré d'entendre toujours chanter—Ah! combien monseigneur doit être content de lui-même!*" Voltaire, who wrote this, ought consequently to have avoided producing the effect. Frederick certainly expresses himself more blasphemously, if possible, than Voltaire: but, having so infinitely less talent, was not a thousandth part so mischievous. I do detest them both cordially. You will see an admirable letter on this subject from the President Hérault to Voltaire in *Madame du Hefland*, vol. iv. p. 77. I like it very much. There is a turn, far inferior to, but somewhat like Bentham in it. There is, too, an entertaining letter of quite the opposite kind in vol. ii. p. 501, from Frederick, about the Jesuits. Read

these, and tell me how you like the President's. I forget exactly where I read Algarotti's letters, but I have met with them frequently. I thought they had been in the King of Prussia's works. The argument about Necessity I do not remember; but Voltaire's shifting or unaying himself, is just like him. This was the consistency of his character—in inconstancy he was ever constant, and always rigidly firm in the meanest suppositions. There are several anecdotes in Madame du Deffand of him, that give additional proofs of his horrible despicableness. By the way, the strange mysterious character of the Prince, which you spoke of in your last letter, is generally supposed to be the original of Schiller's Prince in the "Armenian,"—the incidents, of course, fictitious. He was known to be greatly attached to the Illuminati. Pray, write me what further occurs to you in these works. I return, with many thanks, the "Irish Students" and Madame du Deffand's "Letters." I cannot say I like the first at all. The style is very dull, and the anecdotes almost all old, and almost all twisted in the telling. I scarcely met with one that I had not met with before.

Southey's "Esperiella's Letters" are widely dif-

ferent—the contents nearly entirely original, and extremely well written. This is apparently a work produced by poor Sir Richard Phillips's patronage. Another time I will attend to your judgment more. You said you did not think I should like it. The article about ladies in England stealing lace I do not believe; and that a reparation for this is levied by making all the fashionables pay an equal share each, which is inserted in their bills—"To etextorm"—is an absurd falsehood. What lady would submit to such a charge?

Almost the only articles I have not seen in other works or magazines are the story about "*Le Frano*," the bedridden murderer, and the conduct of Anacreon Moore and Jeffrey before their duel. All about Sir Walcott and Opie are taken from the Life of the latter, and all in some degree spoiled. Madame de Duffand has afforded me a great deal of entertainment. There are a number of witty anecdotes, epigrams, &c.; but I would hardly recommend your wading through them—for according to the proverb, "*la j'en ne vaut pas la chandelle*," it will scarcely reward your pains. Horace Walpole has a great love for "*les nouns propres*," and consequently, Madame de D. gives long threnes

details to amuse him, naming, for instance, every one she may chance to see with. She would have been a very excellent correspondent if the gentleman had permitted; but he represses all her vivacity, and indeed belittles to her in the rudest, most churlish, and most discourteous manner. This correspondence shows him in an extremely amiable light;—for instance, (and all his letters are of the same stamp,) read the notes to pp. 45 and 498 of vol. ii. Can any thing be more impolite, say, cruel, than to treat thus a respectable lady of eighty, who felt for him the warmest friendship? She was very meek, I think, in not resenting such affronts. Once only she writes a very spirited remonstrance—pray read it—it is p. 368 of vol. ii. Yet in the next letter she most weakly relaxes again. I was a hundred times out of all patience with this flagrant, disgusting, and chilling want of regard—in Horace Walpole. His pen is very justly said by Madame du Deffand to be “*de fort trempé dans le bel.*” Yet, this one subject apart, he writes, I think admirably, and I am very sorry his letters were not also published. He thinks *things*, and expresses himself forcibly and elegantly. In vol. ii. p. 103, you will see Madame de D’s opinion of

Lord Monte; it is flattering enough. In Tim's character she is strangely mistaken. She thinks very meanly of him; and even in one place, p. 211 of the same volume, hints a suspicion that he may open a letter of hers entrusted to his care!! There are many other parts that would amuse you. You may as well look it over at your leisure. I am very sorry to hear that you do not regain strength so fast as you expected—but "slow and sure!" I hope. Do not fatigue yourself by returning your visits too soon. Pray, be prudent and nurse yourself well, for a great many people's sakes. Your morning visitors are, I suspect, too much for you. I am glad I am not in Calaisport. I should not be able to exert the self-denial of staying away, and should consequently have to reproach myself for a part of your headachs. Even now I have a share in producing them—but letters are less than long tiresome visits. You will, I hope, with this fine weather, gain strength faster; but again, take very great care of yourself—you must on no account think of being unwell again. I hope your next letter will tell me that you have formed the resolution; pray, adhere to it strongly. I have determined never to

trouble you with more than one sheet at a time, —
I remain in the *slce* of my writing.

P.S. — I enclose a translation of the sentiments of
a Hindoo sage. I hope you will like it.

LETTER LVI

July 1812.

Of course, make what extracts you please from R*****'s letter, and keep it as long as you choose. It is not even necessary to ask—for with any papers of mine you are always welcome to do as you like. I was sure poor M****'s note would affect you. Your mother will be much grieved to hear of the death of so old a friend, though length of acquaintance was not necessary to make him regretted.

I am glad you agree with me in applying R*****'s opinion to the four English lines. I have referred him in such case to my prior letter, where he will see I did not assume the credit of them. You must tell me if you have heard any criticisms on either—though newspaper effusions are generally considered as below criticism, except by brother newspaperites; and the subject will, of course, save me from any attack from them.

You think my Hindoo sage a little obscure in the

two first lines; but these are the most characteristic—philosophically considering, as he does, this world to be only an ordeal—a passage—a vale of tears—the pleasures of which act as so many drugs to the soul, and prevent it from soaring to, and dwelling in, the thoughts of an after life. He prays that his views towards heaven may not be arrested by knowing that there is any thing pleasant upon earth; that he may not be shackled by any attachments in it which might make him regret quitting life. This is the true spirit of the old ascetics, who considered any thing but severe mortification as polluting them. But in the next lines he very beautifully, I think, changes the train of thought, exclaiming, that if, nevertheless, he should fall into pleasure—so well aware is he of its exquisite delights—that he would give himself entirely up to it, and would desire to live no longer than its joys lasted. The transition here, from the rigid sternness of the Stoic to the acute sensibility of the Epicurean, is what I admire most. I think there is great originality in it.

I am glad my anecdotes pleased you. Since ——— chooses to give me the credit of one of them, I must not contradict him. The made-up story of Vol-

Voltaire's dying horrors was ridiculous; for the real account of it could not but be notorious, as he died as much in public as he had lived. Madame du Deffand, who was with him constantly, says there was nothing in the least particular in it—that he died precisely as he had lived, occupying himself with the business and talk of the moment, and quite indifferent to all hereafter.

It is certain, however, that he wrote a very orthodox confession of faith a little before his death. (A copy of it is in Madame du Deffand.) The priest who obtained it from him was the same who had converted the profligate Abbié l'Attaignant, and was at the same time chaplain to the Hospital of *Incurables*—of course, fine food for epigrams. This confession, however, proves nothing but that Voltaire was altogether inconsistent; and a gleam of religion in an inconsistent character is perhaps more mischievous than the darkness of one entirely reprobate, for it makes us gloss over the great ill for the sake of the little good. I hate these dangerous mixed characters. A trait of benevolence in Frederick, or of religion in Voltaire, may make us forget the tyranny of the one, or the blasphemy of the other. I prefer them in all their natural deformity; for

"rice, to be hated, needs but to be seen." The mask only is dangerous.

I have been reading an interesting little book of Captain A*****', called, "A World without Souls." It is, I think, very well written, but the argument is not quite fair in all parts; for instance, a clergyman of the Establishment is introduced with professing that he had passed the university, &c., with credit; and then commonplace silly observations, or unfair concessions, are put into his mouth, which, of course, the gospel gentleman triumphantly occupies. This is not fair play. But I will not enter into a dry controversy: you would not thank me for the discussion.

I shall be much obliged to you to lend me "Literary Memoirs," Potter's "Euripides," and Kinderley's "Hindoo Literature." I am very troublesome to you in this way. If you will give the books to the bearer, I have directed him to wrap them up carefully in wax-cloth, and bring them to me with due precaution against sun and rain. Oblige me by adding to them the "Travels of Abu Talib," which I never completely read. I have run out my stock here, and I have only fifty pages of Baier to save me from magazines.

LETTER LVII.

July 1812.

I received the books safely a few days ago, and am much obliged to you for them. Your letter I was favoured with yesterday. Negative criticisms are certainly very provoking; but they save, you know, the labour of *thinking*—or, at least, of *explaining* the thought. With regard to my Hindoo sage's philosophy, I do think on the subject exactly what you have written.

Old Campo says he has exhausted the last supply of books, and is clamorous for more. Those last sent will be delivered in a few days at Puttambury, and he wants another parcel to be sent there, to be in readiness for his people to take up to him. Mr Campo is quite a literary gourmand, and seems to have, as Milton says, "an insatiable man." We must not, however, let the good old gentleman die for want of food. I propose sending

about twenty volumes, and if you will contribute about twelve or fifteen of my travels, this will be an ample treat to him. I give you trouble enough on my own account, but this for Campa I know you will not grudge.

I return Euler, and have kept to my word of not scribbling about it; though I was sadly tempted to make the system of *smelling* conform to his accounts of music and colours, and depend upon the wonderful agency of his ether.

A very ludicrous parallel might be drawn between them, and an *olfactory psalterie* proposed, in which Rosewater, for instance, might be note A; its ascending octave, Essence, and the octave to that again Uir of Roses; the fifth to it might be a decoration of Violets, and so on through a whole system of aromatic harmony. The keys to produce these notes might act in opening and shutting the stoppers of a range of small bottles, the contents of which should be made as volatile as possible; and in this way I have no doubt but tunes corresponding to "God save the King," &c., might be played with great delight to the nasal organs.

Our nomenclature of smells, too, would be greatly improved. Thus, we might say of a nosegay, that

it was in delightful unison—of a cocomery, that it is horrible discord—or of a mink-rat, that it is terribly out of tune. But for once I would not let my pen run away with me.

You will find parts of this volume entertaining. Electricity and magnetism he treats of very clearly; but, in the first, he chooses to call the electric fluid ether. This, however, does not injure the description of its phenomena. The part on telescopes you will, I think, find dry—there being so much of the mathematical form in it. The book does not seem to be complete. In page 350 he proposes to speak of compound microscopes, when his digression on telescopes is over: but he does not, and the digression nearly closes the book.

Several grand branches of natural philosophy he almost entirely omits to treat of—as pneumatics and hydrostatics.

I return Mr W*****'s sketch, which gives a very good idea of "Callenjar." How very strong it appears to be! it is wonderful that we could surmount such difficulties. Pray remember me to Mr W***** in your letters.

Captain H***** scarcely ever writes to me now. From Mr W***** I get delightful letters,

but not very frequent. I have another correspondent at Patna that I believe you do not know, Major —, a most eccentric genius, but who seldom talks to me but of the creation of the world, Irish and Sanscrit etymologies, and such matters. Of his letters, on an average, about one-twentieth part is intelligible; but a specimen might amuse you. I take one at hazard. The *unravelling* his meaning is a work of no slight labour; but I find much entertainment in it, and write pretty regularly to him.

The river, which has been stationary for a few days, has now commenced its last grand rise, and I shall therefore have no cessation of being busy with it until the end of the season. Excuse this terrible scrawl—it is even worse than ordinary.

LETTER LVIII.

August 2, 1822.

I was much obliged to you for the books. Old Campe will have quite a feast, if which Miss Edgeworth's "Ennui" would, in my opinion, be the *bonne-bouche*, though he may perhaps prefer Rousseau's work. If so, it will be entirely for the cause's sake, for, as far as I have dipped into it, it is quite uninteresting; but he is a staunch disciple of the German philosopher.

I am glad you approve of my *olfactory* idea. The utmost, however, I thought of attempting was an essay on it in Euler's style—but that is past. Your opinion that it has poetic capabilities is, I think, very just; but it is that kind of subject whose capabilities I perfectly know I could not bring into action. It requires a Darwinian imagination, and a Darwinian pen, to do it justice. To sing the charms of aroma in its proper "tetra-

dria mongolian strains " I will not try, for I am sure I could not write one good syllable on it. But the idea may certainly, as you observe, be made much of. It is fanciful, and susceptible of great poetic liberty. For me, there is one obstacle I could not surmount. My ideas are already in a train from which I could not turn them, and which is unsuitable to the poetic way of considering the subject. I should be flying off every moment to attack the system of *ether*, and be falling, I know, into the ludicrous, which is not what the theme would require.

Did I ever tell you not a *first-rate* pun of Colonel S*****'s on chess? We were talking of the etymology of the Persian word "chitrong." "Why, look at the board," said he, "it explains itself—you see it's a '*set-o'-ranges*.'" And now I am on the subject of puns, I must tell you another. The Peace of Amiens was the subject of conversation. Some one, making use of a metaphor from chess, observed, that Addington certainly gave the French a move by it. "Nay," said some one else, "he did more, he gave them a *piece*." I forget who was the punster—not is it worth recollecting.

I have got down the "*Service of St Dominick*"

from Hongkong, and will send it to you when the parcels from Pookaberry arrive. Some old English books are also coming—but you do not care about *black letter*. Indeed, essays on witchcraft, which they are, are generally very dry, and possess neither characteristical charms nor *fascinations*; but it is curious to read the positive and ridiculous assertions about conversations between *hags* and *imps*, &c.—some of them sworn, too, before magistrates! Did you ever go through any of them? though they are scarcely worth it, and are, in general, sad trash. In one of them a whole tribe of devils are actually subpoena'd as witnesses!!

In the account of your party, you told me you played at paradox. As you are very *so-fist* at these, I must give you a paradox to solve:—Two persons were born at the same place at the same moment of time. After an age of fifty years, they both died also at the same spot, and in the same instant—yet one had lived a hundred days more than the other—how was this possible? I mean no quibble. Excuse all this nonsense.

I shall not be able to come in on the 6th, as I shall then be very busy here. The river has been very ruinous to me already, and cannot but con-

time so. My sowings were so unfortunately late from the want of rain, that when the river began to rise, the plant nearest the water was not above half ripe—yet I was obliged to cut it, and thus on. I have stopped for ten days, but that delay is not sufficient, and I cannot lengthen it—the river has obliged me to begin again. In short, I hope to *save myself*, but I cannot think of any *profit*. A year, therefore, will be lost to me—a very serious loss! But this to me is a melancholy theme. I brood over it sufficiently in my thoughts, and must not trouble you with my gloomy blues. I am rejoiced that they are well off in Hongkong.

LETTER LIX.

August 1812.

I am very sorry you have been so disappointed in Europe letters. I am happy to say I have received a few, which tell me that my mother and sisters are all well. One of them speaks of coming out here. I hope very much she may; but I scarcely expect it, as I know the difficulty in prevailing on my mother to part with one of her children. The most particular details I have from a good old housekeeper that I regularly correspond with. It is not very easy to decipher her letters, but they are vastly entertaining to us—the slipshoppery, almost as bad as Mrs. Winifred Jenkins's. Thus, in enumerating my sisters' occupations, she tells me of one, "I have paid a minute." Who would not suppose this to be some shepherdess? By what follows, however, it turns out to be a miniature of herself that my sister has done for her.

I must allow Colonel S*****'s *poem* to be indifferent. I do not know how I came to write it to you, unless that my thoughts were just then occupied in hunting out the real etymology of the word; for I have, for some time past, been so vexed and occupied, that I had neither time nor inclination for any thing like regular reading; and more to distract myself than for any other purpose, filled the few leisure moments I could snatch, in making notes of what had been said on this game by various authors. These, when my head is more disengaged, and in a fitter state, I will throw together into some kind of form to amuse you with, if I can.

At present, without being poetical, I may say of my mind, "Chaos is come again;" indeed, all my prospects destroyed before my eyes, is enough to make me melancholy—not to brood over them is a vain effort; but even hope is gone. Nearly all my plant is irretrievably drowned, and I have the certainty of an extremely bad season. This last stroke was so sudden and so complete, that it quite overwhelmed the little stock of patience I had remaining, and I could almost have thrown myself after my plant, with vexation; but I must be resigned. Your condolence must always be an

alleviation, and again I thank you sincerely for it.

But I must write on other subjects. The reformation of the calendar has nothing to do with my paradox, nor leap-years, nor any thing else of the kind. To be clearer: one sun the sun rise and set a hundred times oftener than the other; but it is hardly worth noting—as let it remain till I have the pleasure of seeing you.

The books from Rungtore are not yet arrived. I will send the "Navier" immediately it comes. It is, I think, Miss Owens's best work.

Your account of chess is not so good as it ought to be. Hard battles, in which you only came off with a game or two, are not sufficient. Pray, take care to keep up your credit. I thank you for the note to —; but it does not in the least answer to the description Mr. R***** gave me of it. The other was very wild, but very affecting. This—but I need not write about it—it is not like him.

Do you keep to your intention of going to Calcutta next month? Not in the early part of it, I hope. My father writes me that Moorsheadhal is very gay. The Club, he says, is become particu-

larly the Italian; and that bachelors give dinners at it. I am so gloomy, that I do not regret not being at them; but I do regret the morning parties you speak of.

The "Eve of San Pietro" I lately sent to Rungpore. I did not previously read it; but, on turning it over, perceived a leaf turned down, I conclude by you. The pendant tripod mentioned in it is evidently a plagiarism, rather unhappy, from Mrs Radcliffe. The corresponding one in her, is in the Venetian palace of the "Mysteries of Udolpho." You did not tell me of this, and I perceived your mark but by accident. I shall read it on its return.

Potter's "Euripides," I borrowed merely to hunt for a note on the Medea, where there is a passage some have chosen to think relative to chess; but he has translated it dice, which is just. In Woodhall's translation there is a long remark, something similar to what I had hoped to find here; but nothing is said. The sight of my old school-friend, however, pleased me so much, that I shall not return it until I have gone quite through it.

If you meet, in your reading, with any passages about this game, pray communicate them to me, as

I want to collect all; but, before I trouble you to make an extract, just write the head, that I may see whether I have it not already. Do not trouble yourself about this—I only want what falls in your way.

LETTER LX.

August 1812.

I am very grateful to you for the kindness of your wishes. On the article of *health*, I am tolerably well again : but for my *prospects*—they're past for this year! I must take courage and begin again. I have been unwell about a week—for one or two days rather severely ; but I have taken care, and got over it: I attribute it to the very bad weather we had some little time ago. Being obliged to be out from morning till night, I could not help being constantly wet through—it being useless to think of changing a dozen times a-day. This, with perhaps fretting a little more than I ought, laid me up ; but I have come off cheaply—being now tolerably well again. For your kind wishes I thank you very, very much.

My father's letters must be different from mine, or I do not think he has any right to expect my

water so soon. I do not expect her, at the earliest, before the February or March fleet of 1813—that is, a year hence; and so much may happen in a year, that I am not very sanguine in my expectations of seeing her here at all. I hope very much she may come.

Never mind the anecdotes of chess. It was a floating idea which I may never carry into execution. The solution of the paradox turns on a curious, but, with a little reflection, a very obvious point in circumnavigation. A person going round the world, towards the west, *loses* a day, and towards the east, he *gains* one. Thus; Magellan's ship, on its return to Seville, found what they thought the 6th of September, to be considered as the 7th by the Sevillians; and this, if you consider that in travelling from the east you lengthen the day, cannot be otherwise. Supposing, then, two persons born together at the Cape of Good Hope, whence a voyage round the world may be performed in a year; if one perform this constantly towards the west, in fifty years he will be fifty days behind the stationary inhabitants. And, if the other sail equally towards the east, he will be fifty days in advance of them. One, therefore, will have seen a hundred days more

than the other, though they were born and died in the same place—at the same momenta—and lived even continually in the same latitudes, and reckoned by the same calculator. A moment's thought will convince you of the truth of this. I hope you will not think my paradox stupid.

LETTER LXL

October 1812

I am happy to see, by a letter to my father, that you are arrived safe at Calcutta. I am to give you the news of this place. There is hardly any; but I am glad to avail myself of the slightest excuse for writing to you. My father too I believe, has anticipated me in all the little articles I was collecting. The only occurrence of importance that has since taken place, was our commencement-ball at the club, two nights ago. We had some travellers, which accounts for our mustering rather strong. Miss —, a young lady about twelve, danced a pretty little pas-sed, to the tune of Morigiana. A wish was expressed that some gentleman would be gallant enough to dance it with her. A blunder of another kind entertained me much, a few days ago, at a sale; the auctioneer proclaiming, with elegant slip-sloperry, the next lot to be — "A poem, as *very* much

in wagné, called the *Scotch Merryman*! (Scott's "Marmion.")

I am glad to hear of your success at chess. We have a new-comer, Mr B*****, who, we hear, is a great player. I shall be afraid to encounter him, for I am so much out of practice, that my play must be, as Johnson would express it, *really dequainted*. I must try him *coste que coûte*, like a true knight-errant, in a day or two.

Captain C**** has sent some garden seeds to my father, which Mrs W***** sent down for you. As you may know persons about to travel upwards, it may save them an unnecessary trip, to tell you that the Sooty is impossible for large fairs; a pinnace was stopped three days ago. It belonged to Captain and Mrs R: P*****, who have been, and will be, for some time with the S*****. You must recollect her as Miss R****.

I had a letter, two days ago, from Mr W*****. He has been extremely ill, but is quite recovered again; he speaks of coming down very shortly, and staying some days with us, which I rejoice at. His mind is made up on going to England by the first fleet, having even, I believe, taken his passage. I hope you will have returned before he arrives.

I have only looked into Young's "Night Thoughts" since you returned them. I am really very much obliged to you for complying with my request, in marking with your pencil the passages you liked best.

I have begun Mackenzie's "Island"—the preliminary dissertation on its history and literature, by Dr Holland, I admired much. The "Travels" I find, so far as I have gone, very entertaining; indeed, any remarks on so singular a country must be interesting, and, as I doubt not, I shall like it to the end. Yet, being in rather a perverse humour, I chose to fancy myself, in reading it, a reviewer, and looked out for spots to exercise hypercriticism on. I send you what occurred in a few pages, dished up a la pocket-book. Ridicule is not exactly the test of truth, and I like this book; but I was imagining to myself, what an odd mazy tangle of meanings could make out of it. The other books I have not read. I hope your supply from England answers your expectations. General M***** was taken very ill three or four days ago; a kind of fit—*mort de chien*—the doctor said, brought on by eating too many radishes. He is quite recovered again.

Since writing the above yesterday, I have had a note from ———: he speaks of a comet being visible between one and two o'clock in the morning. Have you seen it? I sat up this morning to look for it, but the sky was spread over with thin clouds, and the moon shone very brightly. Of course, I was unsuccessful. I will try again, though ——— may be only quizzing; and, till the moon is older, there is not much chance of discovering it. It is in vain you lent him Mr Bonycastle—he does not tell me a word of its direction in the heavens. I suspect some of the Kishnaghar gentry have seen a star double, and took it for a comet.

I hope you are enjoying a great deal of pleasure in Calcutta. Not enough to make you regret returning here—rather selfish. You keep, I suppose, in your intention of leaving Calcutta at the end of the month; and, in that case, will be here by the 5th or 6th probably; the sooner the better, for the place is very stupid without Cosenshazar.

I have not heard lately from Bungalow, though the T***s must be on their way down. As the Bhagvatty will be short, it is very probable that they will not come over here. Of old Campo I have heard nothing, but have repeated the invita-

him, and proposed that, should he not come with Dr T***, he should accompany G. M***** down, who promises to be here in the cold weather. It can hardly, however, be expected that the good old gentleman should undertake so long a trip.

As your time must be fully occupied in Calcutta, never mind replying to this letter, unless, indeed, you have an idle moment—"The leisure hour is all that I can claim." I have apologised so often for business of writing, that I scarcely need do it again.

NOTE BY THE EDITOR.

[During the intermediate period from October 1812 to July 1813, the correspondence ceased, as the parties resided at the same station. And the Editor takes the present opportunity of inserting several letters which have been obligingly communicated to her by a friend who was then in India, and also in correspondence with Mr. Latham.]

LETTER LXII

March 1812

DEAR R*****.

I have this moment received yours of the 5th. I need not say how much I admire the enclosure. You are right in observing that I shall not be at a loss to discover the author:—every syllable betrays him—you have no other in Rangoon—say, you have no one in India that writes in the same way. I defy him to assume an incognito—"vraa incessant patuit dux"—his very step is enough. Pray do make him, for me, my acknowledgments in your kindest manner. Tell him I am quite

in raptures with his verses—and you will tell him simply the truth. I am not surprised at any thing from M****; but really in any other, such facility, such elegance—(but I might exhaust the whole list of words uncomplaisant)—would surprise me indeed. But I stand no chance of being surprised—I shall not meet them elsewhere.

But, seriously, R*****, is it not a shame that he who can write in this manner—who could, without flattery, “set all Parnassus in a blaze” if he pleased—should sit down so indolently at “Saffaberry!”* I am quite in a passion with him. Pray do pay him a visit, and steal his box of *Khubir-darree Baghary* for me. I am not quite cool yet. I received your letter not a quarter of an hour ago; and though I had the verses by heart at the first reading, I did not stop until the twentieth—then dashed off a copy for *notre dame de Quimbaraz*, and would now tell you how very, very much I admire them, but cannot hit on the suitable expressions. However, I leave it to you to make the proper thanks for me.

Pray do not forget particularly Davy’s Locker, the Hog-spear, and the dose of Jalap. These

* Some of Mr M’s mistakes.

are embellishments indeed. I scarcely know myself again, so much has M**** improved me by stripping me of my toga. To say the best of me, my dress was rather too much of one colour; but here I have become as gay and varied as a parrot's tail. I am like Peter's block of wood. The *complet*—

"Ce jour day je t'enfante si, they tell ye.

He drove his legs apart through his best friend's belly,"

is really inimitable;—like Boileau's *marant*—"il faut un long poëme;" and the elegant close—"une *éternité opus*." When I read the compliment to myself—"gros le fromage"—had I had one in my mouth I must have dropped it, for "à ces mots le coiffeur—ne se sent pas de joie." In short, it is all and every way excellent.

You ask me to send you up my literary novelties I may have. I will make you up a parcel in a few days of whatever I can procure, and send it up to you by a coach, by return of which you may send me whatever you please.

The socks for T*** have been long ordered, as you know. I will hurry them, and report progress when I visit Calcutta. In the meantime, remember me to Mr and Mrs T***.

How is G. M*****?—we hear, extremely

ill. It was wrong in you not to say any thing about him.

I saw Messrs P***** and T***** on the 7th. They stayed a day or two with my father, but by this time they are, of course, with you.

There has been rain here, but I have been particularly unfortunate; it has not extended to me. All the south of the district has been inundated, and I have not had a single puddle. It has been frequently black and cloudy—but all passes over. However, I must remember what Nisami says,—

"Though rudest grief or pain assail,
Still hope through dark misfortune's hour
From just black clouds that low'ring roll,
May fall the hush, crystal shower."

I wish it would, for my patience is utterly exhausted. By the by, you have never sent me D*****'s verses on Mrs M*****—you must get me a copy. Has your uncle yet arrived at Bangalore? Pray, be not so economical of your handwriting—it improves by use; so let me have all the news. I am, however, ready to excuse the paucity of this article in your last, in favour of the enclosure—for which let me thank M***** and you again.—Yours very sincerely,

G. A. ARBUTHNOT.

LETTER LXIII.

April 1812.

DEAR R*****,

I have this day sent you off thirty books, of which I enclose a list. Princes de Ligne's are in a style of great liveliness and interest. I think Campo and yourself will like them—and I am sure M***** will. This is Mes D*****'s, who does not now want any more, as I told her I was sending a parcel. "Chamfort" and "Cassini" are your own. I send some new novels, but I cannot recommend, as I have not myself read them. The "Contes de Prevost" will amuse you, being principally tales about England—of all that relates to which country, the author's consummate ignorance is exactly entertaining. Pray read particularly his account of Savage. "Poetry," he says, "was an inspiration he caught in Newgate;" that the poem called "The Bastard," was written against him by his

enemies; but that, in spite of all their machinations, he was happily reconciled to his father and mother!

In another place he says, that the Scotch are famous for—"on que l'on appelle—*blunders*." For Scotch, read *French*. Dilatory, by his account, too, very lately prevailed in the savage parts of Ireland! Is it not very strange that the French should be so deplorably ignorant of all that relates to their neighbours?

I never met, by any chance, the English words used by them spelt right. Did you ever? I hope we do not expose ourselves in the same way. You must not show this to Campo.*

I have received from my father the balance of his account with you, and now send you mine completed. The stockings I put down at thirty-five roubles the couple, this being the common price, but forget to keep a memorandum: the socks I send with the books. The balance, sixty-eight roubles fourteen ansas, you must take out in a commission, or let it stand over till next settling.

You will be surprised to hear of our increased

* Abbreviation of the name of an old French gentleman, named Campagnon.

sociability. We have just formed a *Cheese Club*—fifteen members. Tullah's house is given to us by the Nawab. It is to be suitably furnished, and amply provided with cheese, backgammon, &c., boards, and a billiard-table—open at all times: a general meeting, and tiffin weekly, for the members; and a dinner to the station once a fortnight. Quite, you perceive, on the best scale. We have 3000 rupees to lay to stock with, and are to subscribe each twenty rupees per month. (Hazard prohibited.)

L** is chosen perpetual manager of stock, and curator of wines—the President to be weekly, in rotation. The members are, General M****, my father, L**, I****, D**, F**, A****, M****, Captain W****, Hon. Mr C****, Captain C****, C. H****, Captain M****, and myself. The only additional member we expect is now with you, Mr S****—and he will be one of the best.

It is called the Cheese Club; but you will perceive, by the list, that this will not be the only object.

Many thanks for D****'s effusion. Best compliments to all at Rangoon.

LETTER LXIV.

June 1812.

DEAR R*****

You say you will send back the last supply of books as quick as possible. I hope this will reach you before you have done it. I must call on you for T*****'s "*reciprocity*." Did J**** P**** lose, or not, your "*Novine of St. Dominick*?" If you have it, send it in the parcel, for Mrs D*** has not read it. For the same lady I want your French Ana too, and for myself, Henson's Old Ballads, &c; ; and any thing else you may deem entertaining.

I shall have a good-sized parcel ready for Campa by the time your man arrives. Your commissions I have already executed! Nay, now, no more "*credat*:"—positively the stockings, tapes, and robes, are all purchased.

Where are the towels I commissioned you about,

a full Troy's siege ago, for Miss R*****! This young lady is constantly writing to me about them, and I ought, therefore, to thank your address for the honour of her correspondence. Pray do look back to your memoranda, and send me these jewels. As to quantity, &c., I have forgotten all about them; but you, who are so regular, must have a slip of paper stating all the needful; unless, indeed, the rate carried it off at the time of the ever memorable rape of the cash-book.

Oh, what a glorious subject for a poem! Granger would have given me a motto from his didactic — "The Sugar-Cane."

"Come, come, let's sing of cane!"

I might, too, have borrowed another line from him; and, in summing up all the elements, mentioned here

" Cockroaches crawl diplomatically abroad."

But, alas! what muse ever knew any thing of a cash-book? Such fiction would be too improbable. My harp Judick must not be too bold.

The S***** are not yet arrived. When I see them I will ask about "Alphonsine."

You are quite mistaken about our new institution when you speak of "contributions." I shall never

make any other than so many rupees per month. It is called a "Chess Club;" but this is a misnomer. Some of us play chess, it is true, but I doubt whether a single board is, or is intended to be, procured. The name was chosen as the first that offered, and because chess is much played here just now. It is so far good, as it precludes the idea of gambling. The sole object of the Club is, as far as I know of it, to give a grand dinner and ball twice a month to all the station, and a bandmaster's tiffin once a week. We have taken an "hotel garni" in Berhampore, for which we are to pay 200 rupees per month to General M*****. Accounts to be made up, and expenses shared, every month. Cannot guess what they may prove to be. We have about twenty members of two denominations—permanents and honorary—(more misnomers.) The latter pay only a share of the current expenses, which are, I do not yet know what. All confused work, in my opinion. There are no rules that would do your club any good, or I would send them. We have officers enough—president, vice-president, perpetual manager, perpetual acting manager, secretary—the two first in rotation. L** is manager, Captain C***** manages

and Mr C***** is our secretary. First great dinner on the 12th. You shall know our expenses, &c., as I know them myself. Some proposed that the Club should be called "The Union," (*hunc* a non laudabo,) because we have had nothing but wrangling yet.

Being bent on brotherly friendship, a Freemason Lodge, "The Minerva," is to be retired here. Mr C*****, master, C. H*****, senior warden—about twenty desirous of being apprenticed. My present opinion is, that I will not belong to its First, because I dislike unnecessary oaths and secrets: and, secondly, because I cannot imagine that any good can be done in, that cannot equally be done out of, a lodge: thirdly, because I consider confining brotherly love or civility to any particular order, a narrowing principle: fourthly, because my only motive would be curiosity, which ought not to be gratified at the expense of an oath; fifthly, and most strongly, because if I ever married, I should not like to have a secret from my wife: sixthly—but I could string twenty more—another theme. Tell me what you think on the subject—will you ever be one of the brotherhood?

I have taken a sheet of such bad paper, that I

am out of all patience with it, and will therefore conclude. Remember me to all friends.

P.S.—You have a French Bible—look me out, and copy *literatim* for me the following verses—John, ii. 4; 1 Kings, xvii. 6; Judges, xv. 4; Luke, xxi. 32.

I do not expect a good season. All my lands are sown, and the plants thriving; but they were sown so late, that I expect the inundations to sweep away the plant before it is half-ripe. This is very bad. How are you in this way?

LETTER LXV.

June 1812.

DEAR R*****,

The books, cloths, &c., all arrived safely. I have sent you by the return cooies thirty-four volumes, which, I hope, will prove agreeable to my good friend Campo. Mrs D*** and myself have exactly divided this packet—seventeen are here—as many mine. “The Unknown,” in Mr Latham’s best style—you know what that is. The “Woman of Colour” is, in spite of the title, of the better order of novels. “The Son of the Storm,” read and judge;—the title and author’s name frightened me from doing so. “Ralph Ryebridge” you will find extremely amusing—I like it much. “Charles et Marie” I am not sure whether I like or not;—there are some pretty sentiments in it, but the hero is most unmanlyly suspicious, and the heroine most self-and-narrowly tame. Yet do not trust in

my judgment, for the Edinburgh Reviewers have honoured this work with an approving critique almost as long as the book itself.

Your reins, tapes, and stockings accompanied the books. They are the best of the kind I could get. The *short* (i. e. I presume what we call *half*;) stockings for C. M***** shall be procured, and sent by the next opportunity.

I am very glad to hear of Manning's safety. S**** told me that you had begun to be alarmed on his account. Now, recollect, in performing your promise of giving me an account of his travels, that I expect something not very common—and that I shall hear of difficulties or accidents with much impatience.

I am very sorry to hear of M*****'s illness. Pray write me whether he is quite well again or not.

Our Club gave a dinner and ball on the 12th. We sat down about sixty—every thing in the best style, and went off in the best manner. Still, I do not like it. It will be much too expensive, and is not the right kind of Club. You shall know more when we are called on for our shot.

D*** received your note about the boat, and

has written to B*** about it. Of course you will hear further from him. I know of no place near the head of the Joffinghy where a parcel could be dropped. A parcel might be left with B***, at Pottaharry, and he would forward it to me,—I know no other way.

Thanks for the French texts. Send down all the books you mention—this is a style of reading I like. I have much on wishes myself; and could cast a figure on occasion. If Scott's work be among them, I shall be glad to read it, from D'Israeli's warm eulogium. *A-propos* of old books, did you ever read Howell's Letters?—vastly entertaining. I can send them to you. I have lately been reading a most entertaining work—much talked of, but not often met—*"Brown on Vulgar Errors."* Did you ever see it? It is an admirable and close chain of reasoning, and is almost as rich in book-learning as even Burton himself. Ask M**** whether he ever read it; if not, (though most probably he has,) it would be a rich treat to him. Some of the errors he argues against are easily amusing. Thus, he proves most satisfactorily, that it is a calumny "to assert that Jews stink." Read the account in the paper of the magnanimous

Joe's hall at Kuttah. We, who have so often long delighted on his silver tones, can well conceive "the grand, harmonious, and impressive effect," when he sang "that beautiful anthem with so much pathos." How delightedly must Mrs S*** have read this account! By the way, is not Mr H., who sang "Donald McDonald," your brother?—and is not all this excellent quiz a wicked trick of his?

I shall be glad to receive your catalogue. Calcutta and Coimbatour I have nearly exhausted, and I have no other libraries at my command. Pray give me a little news of Bangalore, for I always like to hear of it. What are the *Dalies* all about—and what kind of people are your last importations? When does your uncle, or does he at all, propose returning to Calcutta?—and will he not come this way? My acquaintance with him was, you know, of the slightest kind—but I hope to renew and increase it.

Our indigo season here promises variously—in some places better, others worse. Mine depends entirely on the river. I have a great deal of plant thriving well, but which was, through want of rain, sown so late, that an early rise of the river will drown a great proportion before it be ripe.

If the trouble of copying out were not so great, I would send you some of my late effusions. Of course I continue to "scribble, scribble" on all kinds of subjects. My pen is afflicted with St. Vitus's disease, and will not be quiet—I can't help it. You shall have sundry observations in the next letter. Pray, do you continue as horrible as ever?—no more yet softened your hard heart? Chorus. H*****, you must in fulsome word me something!

Remember me to all friends.

LETTER LXVI.

June 1812.

DEAR R*****,

I have been expecting for some days to hear from you. It is a considerable time since I wrote; and I looked for an account from you of our poor friend's last moments. Dear M****! we shall not easily supply his loss. I need not tell you how very, very grieved I was to hear of his death. All who knew him must have been so, and I really loved him. He was one of the best-informed and pleasantest men I ever knew. The stroke was sudden.—we must hope not too much so. Do tell me how he met his end. It were an affliction to dwell with you on the sorrow I felt. We both know his value; and who, knowing it, could, unaffected, bear its loss! Pray write me fully on this subject; tell me what is intended to be done; and all, in short, relating to him. Mrs D*** com-

communicated it first to me. In her and S****, too, he had two sincere mourners.

Since I heard this melancholy news I have been thinking of nothing else. To a man of M****'s classical attainments, a Latin Epitaph is positively due. I hope your uncle, or some other friend equal to it, will pay this tribute to his memory; yet, besides your uncle, I do not know any one who is likely to do it. Even he may not choose—though I trust his inclination will need no pressing. If pressing will serve, you must not spare it. I am perfectly aware that for the chastity and terseness of expression required in monumental inscriptions, a thorough knowledge of the language must be possessed; and, consequently, fully know how incompetent I am to attempt such a task. Yet, poor as it is, mine will be more respectful than none—and trust my example will urge on your uncle to do it. In love for his late friend, he ought to take him out of my murdering hands. I send you, accordingly, an attempt at an epitaph I composed this morning. The grave-stone is not the place to tell an untruth on; and I could not, therefore, dwell on what I should have most liked to do—religion. He had, I hope, more than he expressed—(I think he had.)

but still, I fear, less than we could have wished. I hope you will say you agree with me; and I should be delighted could you add, you have reason to do so.

Dr Johnson recommends that every epitaph should inculcate some moral. I knew not what other to draw from poor M****'s life—than the expression of regret that such talents and abilities should have proved barren. The four verses subjoined contain no great stretch of thought; but I aimed at simplicity in them: and if you approve of the turn of sentiment, I shall say—“some fulfil passion.”

As I have written all this out here, (and, indeed, had it been in Monrochdale it would have been the same,) with no one to look it over and critically examine it, I am, of course, in great apprehensions that I have committed many solecisms in grammar and prosody. I should not like to be detected in false accents or quantities. You will, therefore, very greatly oblige me by first showing it to your uncle alone, and ask him to have the kindness to take for me the critic's office, and guard me against being laughed at. Pray look through it very closely; and should either he or yourself detect

errors, you will, of course, make the necessary corrections. My hand is so out of practice in Latin, that I expect you will find several. Particularly, I am by no means sure of my tenses when I get into the subjunctive mood. For "*faciat*" and "*collocaverit*," I think the following authority will bear me out:—"*Hec solum iniquum, quod, quoniam iam multa facit laudabilia, videtur se laudari.*" Here the same tenses are used, and I think the cases are very similar. Of the rest I am more afraid. "*Cum talis facit . . . margarita nunquam exivisse*,"—perhaps it ought to be "*margaritam nunquam exivisse*." I've got this rigorously judged, and the former adopted. I inclined myself to "*exivisse*;" but I recollected a speech of somebody—"cum talis sit, aliam modum esse"—and proceeded on analogy. "*Te testand esse*" would certainly be less elegant in the latter place; but I am not sure but the infinitive mood would be best for the former. Are the tenses, too, I have used, the right ones, even if the mood be proper? Get this, too, well required into. I should be cruelly annoyed to be found afterwards guilty of blunders, and now throw these into your hands to be pruned and trimmed as you please.

In the verses get your nose to look sharp after the false quantity: they are most material points. (I am giving him much trouble, but you must take that on your shoulders—I will repay you whenever you please.) I conclude that I may Latinize almost how I please, a proper name—*Marcus*, *Marcia*, or *Marcus*—all fair. I have chosen the latter because I like its emphasis best, and to save myself from a false quantity. I cannot bring in the name so well in any other part; and were I to use the vocative of either of the two first—*Marsè* or *Marsè*—my verse would be incorrect; but *Marsè* saves me from this, and is, I think, equally well Latin for the name. On this point I hope you will not differ from me, as my lines depend on it.

John and Herod, when taken up by the Greeks and Latins, become *Johannes* and *Herodes*. I do not know the Hebrew of *Mamsee*; but I suspect the "ee" to be Greek. In the same way, King Khosro of the Persians becomes, when naturalized at Rome, "Chosroes;" Gunga flumen, Ganges, &c. &c. Pray, press this point for me. I hope I am right. I have nothing more to observe—you—our word on "undra." In the dictionaries you will find that this means "spirits" when in the plural

number; and this sense is affixed in the "Gradus" only to "under." But Virgil is lord-paramount when authority is the question—and he says—

"*Infelix studium atque ipse subest Censor*"

I have looked again at the "Gradus," and find I might have spared this quotation—there is a little note which escaped me.

I have nothing more to say on this. Remember that I transmit it to you in confidence. Show it only to your uncle. If he will write me himself, I shall be rejoiced; or if Manning would do it when he returns, or, in short, any one else, say nothing of my attempt. But if no one will, and you think mine can be made any thing of, let me know. At least I have satisfied myself in showing my good-will.

A translation accompanies—not that you, but that my *Latin*, may need it. Pray do not be dilatory—as you are, in general, too much so—in answering this. Use your own discretion far more altogether; and if you think good, if any thing appears wrong in it, do not show it to any one. I have said, "*amicus potuerunt*"—but I know nothing of your intentions on this subject. Pray, write me fully about them.

What becomes of poor M****'s books, &c.?
If they are to be sold, I should like to get his
"Hortus Malabaricus." What others has he?
Should any manuscripts or other papers appear, I
know, if possible, you will let me see them.

LETTER LXVII

July 1812

DEAR B*****,

At last I have a letter from you. You have behaved awfully ill. I wrote, in the beginning of last month, a letter which you have not even yet replied to; and again towards the end of it one, to which I begged a speedy answer, and you took three weeks to it. This was very annoying, for several reasons. Among others, I wanted to send the four Latin lines to the "Mirror," but wished to wait for any criticisms that might be given in your quarter. I waited till I was tired out, and then sent them off. You will have seen them in the last paper. An acknowledgment, simply, of half-a-dozen lines, would not have cost you much trouble. Not enough; only, pray do not be so slow another time, for *expecting* is the most vexations of all things, and you gave me rather too abundant a dose of it.

I am sorry your uncle would not undertake the critic's office. D****, you rightly conclude. I do not much care about; he has, I believe, knowledge enough of words, but is, I suspect, rather deficient in the taste required for combining them. I wish you would steal an opinion from Manning,—by the account you gave me of him, I should value it much, whether favourable or otherwise. Is Mr F***** a good scholar? I do not ask the question as relatively to the present matter, but generally:—what kind of members of society do you find him and Mr P*****? You never let me know any thing of the domesticity of Hungary.

I have had only one opportunity of submitting my attempt to a critical revision. Our pastor, the Rev. Mr C*****, a very good scholar, undertook this very good-naturedly; and, after critical examination he said—pronounced it without faults; which, of course, not a little pleased me. At his suggestion, I altered "*corde*" into "*menie*." He considered the latter part as a more poetical word.—I, of course, adopted what he opined best. There is not a great deal of difference: one is, he says, a little more poetically authorized, but he allowed the other to compensate this by being a shade more affection-

and. It was an "*utrum horum maxis accipis*;" and I therefore took his.

I am flattered by your approbation much, but I wish you could have picked me up a few criticisms. This words on which I expressed a doubt. I am now satisfied about: indeed, I would not have adopted the ones I have, had I not had a preference for them. But I gave you my authorities, that you might have submitted them to any critic who would have gone over it for me; and who, seeing what had induced my choice of any particular word, might then have weighed well whether I was satisfactorily or not borne out by them. I had myself a wrong doubt on one point, but have since searched well, and am pretty well satisfied. But I shall still be very glad if you could get any faults detected and corrected.

In going over M****'s papers, pray do not destroy any thing. (His accounts, pecuniary of course, I have nothing to say to,)—but of the scraps of all kinds—calculations, chemical, botanical, poetical, &c., remains; do not throw any away. Whatever you may deem worthy of the fire, or manuscript, throw into a package for me. Of course, I only wish for what would otherwise be destroyed. Of

the poetry you find, do not copy alone what you may think worth sending, but copy *all*; for I have a great wish to have any thing of his, good or bad. If you find this, as is probable, too troublesome a task, make up a packet of the originals, which send me for a short time,—I will copy what I like, and return them all faithfully. I wish you may find a memorandum about Lord Valentia.

Your account of his illness, I am very much obliged to you for—the circumstances are very affecting. The memorandum addressed to you is of a strange wildness, but is like him. This and the other parts of your letter, made me quite melancholy. Poor M****!—but this subject is a painful one, and I will drop it.

P.S. — Indigo promises indifferently. Farm-working begun on the 8th. Where are Manning's Travels? Write me a long letter, or word by word you! — If thou dost not thou art lost," &c.

LETTER LXVIII.

September 1812.

MY DEAR H*****,

I have yours of the 26th. Immediately on receipt of it I sent to Bogwangolah and the Ghats here, to enquire for a boat: the men have just returned. At Bogwangolah there are none of any description; here there are only two: one fourteen-oared luggerow, which is putting in repair, but will not be ready for a considerable time; the other, of sixteen oars, a good luggerow. The nanjee will, I doubt not, go for eight rupees per war, per month, though at present he asks nine. Should this please you, you must not make any delay in taking it, or it may be hired by some one else.

On receipt of your letter before last, I immediately sent off two parcels of books for you to Parkalerry; but wished to hear of the arrival of

your people from Rangoon before I wrote to you. This I did not do until the 21st inst. In the mean time I had been having a very indifferent indigo season, and a smart touch of illness, both which made me very averse to writing; since then, I have been so busy here, and am so much so at present, that, so there was nothing particularly urgent, I delayed, from day to day, to write. We must not debit and credit, but overlook little fits of negligence,—*“hanc veniam petimusque damusque vicissim.”*

My indigo season will leave me a loss, on balance, of four or five thousand rupees, I expect. R***** clears himself, I expect. P*****'s not more. H***** talks largely—but you know the proverb. R***** has done *excellently*. R***** being my neighbour, suffers, I believe, in the same proportion as myself.

I am engaged just now, very hard, in trying to obtain the appointment of deputy-superintendent of embankments here, as R***** is going home. It is four hundred rupees per month—a very handsome sum. I have an opponent in the older De EE****, in whose favour all the P***** interest, of course,

ix. Messrs L***** and C***** write to my father, that it will rest on the recommendation of the Pool Committee of this station, in which case I am secure, having obtained four out of six votes in it. You know Mr P*****, and may therefore suppose that I am not too sanguine; but still I hope to be able to *conquer numbers*. This will, I trust, be deemed sufficient apology for silence. By the way, revivification is had—you have not answered my last letter of 20th July. Pray sit down and do so. That is a bad trick of yours—you write letters but not answers. Now, I never sit down to write without your letters before me, and reply to each part. But never mind, I grant you are a very good correspondent.

The books all came safely, and I am much obliged to you for them. As to *keeping* them, I shall wish to keep many, if you intend to part with any. Pray, do oblige me in this case, by making for me a list, with prices. I want several, but would not, on any account, take them, if it be not quite your wish to dispose of them. I am sorry, very sorry, *quant à moi*, that you intend to leave this part of the world; but *quant à vous*, can-

gratulate you. All this matter we must discuss when we meet, which, I hope, will be soon. Pray, give me the refusal of the books you part with.

I have been so engaged that I have as yet read only one, "The Swift Messenger," an entertaining little work. What of M*****'s papers? You have not answered me there; nor do you tell me whether you ever got a critique for me from Manning—his travels, too, in Bactan. Oh, R*****, R*****, you are as idle as I am! The "Ode on Balgob" I cannot afford; in fact, my rhyming energies are, from want of practice, quite dull and blunted.

Our Club *sees* not tolerably. Billiards have kept it alive—and indeed it was rather the fashion lately—*entre nous*, I am afraid it will live; but it adds little to the gaiety of the season, and is somewhat too expensive. I have dined at it *once* since its institution.

There is nothing but *battling* going forward—the appeal court among themselves, and with the judge. Society suffers from it, as several houses have no intercommunication; but, still, the pleasant part is in peace, and I therefore care not.

Poor Miss R***** is not at all better; and there are no hopes of her recovery. Will your uncle and

Mrs T*** come down this way? I hope so;—in this case, as the D***s will be in Calcutta, I trust they will favour my father with their company. Of course he will immediately write. Pray, press them for us to this. Would it be actually impossible to persuade Campo to come down for a couple or three months? He might undertake the voyage without much inconvenience—could stay with us or the S****s, as he liked best, till the D***s returned, and might then pay his much-wished visit to Cosimbazar. I talked of this with Mrs D*** this morning—she wishes it very much. Pray, ask our good friend Campo whether it is quite impossible to exert his energies in this case—he must recollect how many he will oblige. Give him my remembrances, and tell him I hope this very much. A**** sends his compliments, and wants from you a supply of turnip-seed, and Bongan walnuts, when they arrive. B***** intends to sell his indigo factories, if he can, this season. B***, at Putchalurry, will have an excellent season. Remember me to all friends, and believe me to be, though sometimes idle, always yours, &c.

LETTER LXIX.

September 1812.

DEAR R*****,

I will not apologise for having delayed to reply, as the essential part has not been omitted, and I have been very much engaged running about, &c.

The bodgerow, of which I formerly wrote to you, was engaged before your answer respecting it arrived, and there was some difficulty in getting another. One, however, of fourteen cars left this with the proper directions to proceed up the Teesta, as near to Booriharree as possible, on the 23d. A Chupessy went with it, to make it make as much expedition as it can: but you are yourself the best judge of when it will be in your neighbourhood. The price is the customary one here—eight rupees per month, per car. I have given an advance of a hundred rupees. Contrive, if possible, to bring

down our good friend Campo. G. M***** talks of being here in the cold weather; consequently, he might easily return with him.

I am sorry to give you a bad account of the Paul-Buddy. Major P*****, having arrived, is ordered to come up with all expedition to relieve Mr R****; and Lord Minto has declared it to be his intention to make a saving for the Company, by doing away the deputation altogether. Of course, my expectations are destroyed! This is a most severe disappointment to me. I had magnificently hoped to obtain the appointment; and, indeed, must have done it, but for this cutting arrangement. It would have been every way the best thing I could have had being with my father—in the society I like best—with duties I think I could have performed satisfactorily, and with a salary equal to the extent of my wishes. But all this you can conceive—the disappointment I feel heavily.

I am, nevertheless, determined not to continue in my indigo concern. I have now attempted this for four years, and am worse than when I began by four or five thousand rupees. Should I ever be involved to even double this amount, I should consider myself ruined for life—interest would

accumulate—I should exist in unhappiness—and perhaps, never be able to clear myself.

I have a great dread of being in debt, and know I should be miserable were I ever in it. I am determined, then, not to continue in a business which, to my cost, I have found so uncertain. My present accounts I can easily settle, but I fear much to risk in it further. I have, therefore, two or three days ago, with my father's advice, sold my share to B****. He gives me twenty thousand roubles for it, which is the price settled by D*** and myself. But this is doleful writing:—when I see you, I can talk all these matters over.

Your commissions are in hand, and will be ready by the time you arrive here. The elephant, &c. species of chessmen, are, however, not procurable without a special order; and the making them never takes less than five or six months. What are your wishes? Of the other kind I will answer that you shall be satisfied. I have brought them to great perfection, and have exerted my energies of taste in inventing some new ornaments. The silk handkerchiefs can be procured in half an hour; it will therefore be better that your uncle take his choice of the patterns here, when he favours us

with his company. Pray, remember me to him and Mrs T***. The solitaire-board and button-shall be ready.

For the list of books, I thank you. My father will be obliged to you for the accompanying listful.—that is, of course, if you wish to part with them. Exclusive of these, I will thank you for those marked in the smaller list; you can bring them with you. P*****, whom you know, is here—my father's assistant.

LETTER LXX.

June 1812.

MY DEAR R*****,

I have now given you six months to look about you. By this time I hope you are comfortably seated in some snug little domain in the north of Ireland, with every thing around you in accustomed suitness; and, though not quite married, (for such speed becomes only our hemisphere,) yet with all your erratic particles magnetised by some little blue-eyed cynosure. You have a heart, I know, too generous to think such a state as single blessedness possible. And now you have all the requisite preparatives, delay as little as you can to turn them to the best advantage. But I will not give you any more of these sage musty reflections: enough, that I wish you all your wishes—you will frame them best yourself.

I have not written to you before: though I have

been fifty times tempted to do so, but correspondence at such distance is better preserved by regularity than frequency: the latter is generally very great at first, but soon wears out into its opposite, whilst punctuality preserves itself. Twice a-year will be sufficient, if constant. Recollect, my dear B*****, you promised not to fail me in writing thus often: now, knowing your good habits of regularity, do I think you will. With me is the more probable fear—mine, I know, is rather the spirit of speed, but with you I hope to evince that I have also more bottom, and you may rely on having from me six-monthly accounts of what our friends here are about, and all that I think may interest you respecting your old place of abode, &c. I shall not fear to be too minute: for, judging by myself, I know how pleasing is this kind of intelligence. Well does our friend Osborn say—(but I forget myself—not our friend, you sceptic,) “sweet is the tale of times of old;” the relating of some little otherwise insignificant event, is frequently like a chord struck in music, simple in itself, but which sometimes thrills us from the associations it awakens.

I received your letter from the ship, though, of

course, I had not time to send you an answer. Your plan of the table was a very ingenious device of indirectly letting me know that you had the honour of being seated next to the young lady—but I am not afraid for you. Your Kaurahi Isle recollections, as they have protected you here, so they have still guarded you in your passage against Quill's charms, even though they had your Captain's example in their support. My good friend Mr W***** was, perhaps, in more danger from them.

You surprised me in that letter, by saying you had not heard from me. I assure you, on the very day you left Calcutta, I went to Palmer's house, and procured their letter to Paxton & Co., of which I spoke to you: that, enclosed in a farewell to yourself, I sent off without delay by the dak, and you ought to have received it on the day you wrote to me. I hope you afterwards did. I wish I had kept the G. P. O. receipt, but I cannot think any accident happened to the letter.

Pray, let me have a long account of your visit to my dear mother and sisters. I am sure you performed your promise of going to see them as soon after your arrival as you could. You must not

fear being too circumstantial, for I am naturally
 anxious to hear as much as possible of persons I
 love so dearly. On my account at first, but after-
 wards, I am confident, on your own, they must
 have given you a warm welcome. My mother, I
 am convinced, had a thousand questions to ask you;
 —but you were a good friend, R*****, and did
 not grudge talking a little about me. This, too,
 was but fair, for I never omit dwelling on you
 when I fall in with a mutual acquaintance. And
 how were you pleased with my sisters? I shall
 not forgive my little "Colanto" and "Corry,"
 (though little they now are not,) if they did not
 make themselves very agreeable to you, and were
 not very particular in their enquiries after me. Of
 course you raised my fraternal dignity, by repre-
 senting to them, as I desired, that I was a grave,
 prudent, staid kind of young man—somewhat, it is
 true, methodical, but never, as they may wickedly
 imagine, in love with princesses.

By this time I trust you have seen Louisa too.
 I am sure you must have liked her, for she must
 be very much altered if you do not find her very
 handsome, very sensible, and very excellently-
 tempered. Pray, do tell me all the news and

abouts,—when you went to see my mother, where, &c. &c. &c.

You could not but have had a pleasant voyage home, with such a captain, and such fellow-passengers. W***** you must have liked greatly; he is the companion of all hours, the *raison d'être* and *raison de vivre*. His flow of spirits constant; stores of entertainment not easily exhausted, and manners so gentlemanly and polished—but not the cold marble polish of mere world—amber were a better simile, whose polish gives out both warmth and fragrance. You would admire his nice tact and happiness of expression. In short, if I can at all judge of you by myself—and our tastes pretty well agreed here—you must have liked him very much.

I stayed in Calcutta about a fortnight after you left it, and in that period paid a visit to the Lord, who was very gracious to me, and recommended me to turn my views towards Java. He had nothing, he said, in his own gift which might do for me, but would speak in my favour to General Maclure when he should come out. And after many more such lauded words, to “lap me in Elysium” quite, he requested of H****, who accompanied me, to be favoured with a copy of a work he

understood I had written—the “Maffail Magazine”!! Here were honours!! But I suspect these will prove the utmost extent; I have not much confidence in obtaining any favour from him.

* * * * *

As, however, I am determined never to engage again in indigo, I must not remain here idle, but, small as the prospect of success may be, must try Lord Minto once again. I intend going down in a week or two to Calcutta, and, consulting with my friends there, either boldly ask his Lordship for some vacant appointment here in the Pool-Bundy, or any other way; or, as it is now certain that General Melchard is not coming, ask him, as he first spoke of Java to me, to give me letters of recommendation to whom else he is, or is to be, the governor there; and with these, and such others as I can obtain, I will, like a knight-errant, sally forth to seek my fortune *ad desperandum*. Who knows but I may yet, like Sancho Panza, get some lordship of an island given to me? But I must confess I agree in this with that illustrious squire of squires, I should prefer being made a duke or bishop, or any thing of that kind, so it be on the continent or mainland;—I would rather stay here, and *quaerere fata trahunt*

retrohaustus sequimur. My motto shall be—
Auferor prosper.

G***** M***** is at present down here. He has come to meet his brother P***** and his wife. The two latter are returned from the Cape and Isle of France, quite recovered. He is appointed assistant-judge at Parnah. The lady seems to be good-humoured, and certainly sings very well; but I have seen too little of her to judge whether all your Rauppore eulogiums are just;—she has a fine fat little girl. G. is as great a politician as ever. I have about a weekly essay from him on Russia or Spain.

By the way, (but that is *entre nous*;) my friends here have been wanting me, too, to try my hand at a weekly essay. B***** intends going home next cold weather, and D***, General P*****, and M***** paid me the compliment of thinking of me as his successor. They proposed that I should buy the editorship, and would even, if necessary, have assisted me in raising the means. But I know myself better. Even had I—as I have not—the requisite ability, the concern is too hazardous to engage in. Nothing is more precarious than a speculation of this kind. Fashion or accident alone

raises or depresses the sale; and, indeed, it is not so much its number of subscribers as of advertisements that makes a paper lucrative. Now, the "Mirror," you know, though it has the greatest number of the former, has the fewest of the latter; whilst at the same time, the price of the share is, of course, proportioned to its present high reputation which, whoever may be the future editor, will probably sink, as the retirement of B****, who is so great a favourite, and of several other proprietors, will be a matter of minority. In short, my reasons were sufficiently satisfactory to convince them that it would not do.

Dr W***** of the Mint, a very clever young man, and M. L****, are reported to have been in treaty for it, though that negotiation is, I know, now over.

I hear from Campagne constantly, and take care to send him parcels of books regularly. He was much afraid that your going away would have broken his literary intercourse with us, but M***** undertook to be the agent on the Rungpore side. Old Camps talks of paying us a visit at the end of the rains. He wishes, I believe, to go to Chandernagore to take his daughter out of the

humor of those Philistines, as he deems them, the missionaries. They have lately made him wax wroth most exceedingly by chiding his daughter "Anne" instead of "Anna! U". He says this is the very quintessence of Peritiam. And, in fear of her morals being starved into ruin, is going to take her home with him.

Indigo, as usual, promises variously in the different districts.

Pray, remember me kindly to your uncle and aunt. Of Mrs D*** and our friends here, you have heard lately, for I gave your address to Mrs D*** about a fortnight ago that she might write to Mrs T***. The only additional piece of news for your aunt may be, that her little dog Duchess is quite well. Mr J*****, to whom she gave it, is here, stationed with the 44th regiment at Berham-pore.

I hear now and then from the S***'s. They are well, but do not go on very smoothly in Cuttack.

* * * * *

Talking of disputes, your strong Doctor Galloway had a quarrel lately with E***, about wax. He issued some high and mighty orders on the subject to the Zamindars, and, being at a loss for a seal,

ordered to be inserted in it in Persian characters.
 "George Padshah. *****]" Of course
 the judge soon made him withdraw his *Porwanabe*.
 I know no other news.

My father is quite well, and begs to be kindly
 remembered.

You gave me an unfinished piece of your
*M******: that beginning, "Ah, paper!" You
 stopped down to, "must them not in rage." Copy
 the conclusion for me at your leisure. I have sat
 down to write to you, unfortunately, in a hurried
 morning—a *four* times interrupted with visitors,
 and I must conclude though I have still much to
 say. Remember me always, my dear *H******,
 for though you may form a thousand friendships
 where you are, you will never find one more sin-
 cere than yours affectionately.

G. A. Annals.

NOTE BY THE EDITOR.

In consequence of the entire failure of his indigo prospects, and indeed, from the young man's utter distaste for that pursuit, his friends were desirous that he should seek employment in some more congenial occupation; and he proceeded to Calcutta, in the hope that the kindness of his father and friends might procure him some appointment according to his habits of mind.

The gentlemen at the Presidency to whom he had letters of introduction, were interested by his general intelligence and promising manner; and, in a little time, some influential persons made arrangements for his proceeding to Java, where Mr James Sir Stamford Raffles was governor, in the hope that he might have an opportunity of usefully employing young Addison's abilities in some department under himself.

The further letters now given, show the result.

LETTER LXXI.

Calcutta, July 1802.

MY DEAR MRS —,

Many thanks for your kind note. I have certainly so far succeeded in the purposes for which I went to Calcutta, as to obtain the promise of many

letters, and heard much encouraging intelligence of Java. But rather the necessity of doing something, than the hope of doing well, will carry me there. To myself, my prospects seem very little favourable. I look forward with very weak expectations; but the experiment must be made. Not the least gloomy part of the foreground is the getting the neighbourhood of Cosimbar.

Fortune ought to give me a few smiles, for it will have cost me much to seek them. But smile as she will, she cannot give me an equivalent for the many, many pleasant hours I might otherwise have passed in your company. Those I have already done will always be bright sunny spots to look back upon, however cloudy may be my future days. The remembrance of them will long, long be cherished—as long—but it is useless to speak of the regret I shall feel in leaving a society which has afforded me such pleasure—of one so uniformly kind.—You, I hope, do me justice in believing that my success will be very, very sincere.

I am sorry I have no news for D***—not a single article but what he has heard. I heard nothing of Mr McKenzie's appointment, and cannot believe it.

I arrived late last night.

Excuse haste, as the paper goes off to-night. I am rejoiced to hear that D***'s prospects at Putnam continue so good.

LETTER LXXII

Calcutta, September 1843

I ought rather to have replied to your letter, but I wished first to be able to speak positively of what is settled about my passage.

I pushed on to Calcutta with all the speed I possibly could, and succeeded in arriving early on Tuesday morning. I went instantly to Mr M*****, but was very greatly disappointed at finding that ——— had, as he originally intended, set off on Monday. I hope your letter to him met with some delay, or, I think, he would have given me a few hours. Pray, say how sorry I was to have missed seeing him once again before my departure for Java.

I found the *Frederick* so extremely small and uncomfortable a ship, that I readily attended to the advice of all here, to go rather in the *Claudine*. My passage in the latter is now taken. It will

leave Calcutta between the 15th and 20th. There will not be much difference, if any, in our arrival at Batavia. We are to stop at Remsoek for a week, but this is very little out of the way. About the end of October I hope our voyage will be over.

Many thanks for the letter to Major G****. If I see him you may depend on having a full account—how he looks, and all about him.

Of ———, too, I will learn all I can, and hope very much to be able to write such an account as will please his excellent father. But you shall have it *faithfully*; and good and bad must both be expected. Poor ——— will hardly allow the first to be unalloyed!

The account of your small party I read with many a longing wish to have been at it. How very long may it be before I again meet with such a pleasure! and in the interval what can I find at all equal? But I must not now look backward—I will think only, forwards, of my return, and of seeing pleasant Cossinbazar again, with additional delight from having been so long away. In two or three years it is possible that this may happen—and certainly it shall not be my fault if it does not.

I am not afraid that the climate will prove hurt-

ful to me. This country is, in a certain measure, a preparation for it; and I have been so well here, that I hope equally to weather the exhalations from Italian canals and marshes; nor does it follow that I shall be settled at the capital, and almost every where else in the island is quite healthy.

A thousand thanks for all you say—I cannot acknowledge them as I ought. But I will never forget them, or indeed any part of your long series of kindnesses,

* * * * *

I have dined several times at Sir G***** N*****s. He has been extremely kind and polite to me. Lady N***** has already written to Mrs N***** for me, and also gives me letters to take. Lord Minto's I do not yet know whether Mr R*** has received or not, as I have not seen him since Sunday. There was, on Monday, a levee at the Government House, when probably Mr R*** spoke. General P***** I see very often. He is quite well, but does not talk of returning, and will most probably stay till Lord Melra arrives. The symptoms of his lordship's speedy departure from England are fast accumulating. Several of his

white are at Madras, and two riding-horses and a Newfoundland dog are here.

The only other arrival of consequence, as you will have seen, is that of Mr ———. He found it impossible for a gentleman to live on £1500 a-year, and some, too, say, he objected to the company in England—it was too low for him!

The C*****s are to leave this between the 12th and 15th. You will, I think, like them: they are an extremely agreeable family. Mrs C***** very pleasant and clever, and Miss C***** of excellent disposition and manners. She has been brought up entirely by her mother, and, I think, admirably. Papa spoils E. a little, but she is a very quick, lively, good-natured girl. I find my stay here with them very pleasant, and am sorry they will set off before me. Reading, music, puzzles, &c., are equally liked here; and often, when poring over an enagram, my thoughts fly to Cassinarius. But I must not speak of it: for it is vain to regret what cannot be remedied.

P.S.—As I have spoken of puzzles, I put one to this: Are you sufficiently a housewife to pass so many threads through the eye of a needle?

LETTER LXXIII.

Calcutta, September 1813.

I HAD intended to have had the pleasure of writing to you yesterday, but intentions are of little avail in Calcutta; one is so interrupted that the dial is off before a letter is begun. I certainly do not mean to keep an account-current—to write only in answer—though Calcutta has made me appear to do so. I have too much pleasure in it not to avail myself of the permission you give me, of writing to you as often as I can. You have so many correspondents, and so many mornings broken in upon, that it would be unreasonable indeed to expect a very large portion of your time—but you must make me a present of as many leisure moments as you can spare. Numerous as your correspondents are, there is not one of them to whom that present will be more acceptable.

Your account of the Moorshedabad parties has

amused me much. Pray, in your future letters, do not be sparing of this kind of detail—for every thing there must ever be interesting to me. As you observe, Mrs — will certainly be jealous of —'s powers of persuasion—may, in making Mr — so far unbend as to lead down a dance, may challenge merit with Orpheus himself, when he amused himself with making the stubborn oak, &c., supple their joints to double jig time—the miracle is scarcely lost.

I am glad you are so pleased with Mr *****. His English dignity revolting at the idea of running by a lady's palanquin is vastly amusing, and quite a trait of character. But, I hope, in a short time he will become a convert to our Indian ways, and not only trot with the briskest alacrity through the mud to have the pleasure of being a lady's beau, but even envy the bearers the felicity—which they, slothfuls, seem so little to enjoy—of being allowed to support their fair corporeal machines! He has a great deal to learn in this land of chivalry.

I am not surprised that the Nawab's party afforded you so little entertainment. Such a crowd, heat, and stupid etiquette must have been disagreeable in the extreme. How poor General

M***** could so far conquer his feelings as to support this good-humouredly—and he polio moreover—was indeed surprising. Poor Mrs. J***** she must have had the danger of breaking a few Begum's hearts. I hope Miss H***** contrived not to laugh too much at her splendid appearance. What a pity she is not now here!—the presents received by government from the several kings, rajahs, and nawabs, are to be sold in a few days, and there is gold and silver enough there to make her as fine as King Solomon, or the grand camel at Mecca.

* * * * *

I had written thus far yesterday morning, when, to prove the truth of the beginning of my letter, I was called out to play a round—kept to tiffin—engaged at chess—and then with Mr Channery's beautiful pictures, till the post was off.

I am very sorry I shall not be able to see again my good friend, old Campa. Pray, remember me very kindly to him should you do so; but even this is doubtful: for if he has, as I conclude he will, come down by water, I do not perceive in what manner he can take Moorsheadabad in the route. It is more probable that he will call on you on his return, and

go up from Cochinabar by easy land stages, Bantah, Nattore, and Silbarria.

I feel grateful for all you say.

I thank you for allowing me to prose in my usual way about what I read, &c. The writing such letters, and the hope of receiving yours, will disarm Jara of any disagreeables it may possess. I expect to leave Calcutta about the 25th. I know nothing about my fellow-passengers, save that the captain takes a wife and sister with him.

I hope Dr Robertson may be down in time to go also in the *Claudine*; it would be extremely pleasant to have him as a companion in the voyage; and I shall do my utmost to try and persuade him to it; he is so good, agreeable, gentlemanly a man.

We take twelve horses and two jack-asses with us; the latter, it is said, for milk! I saw Mr Edmonstone the day before yesterday: he was extremely kind, and offered me letters to Mr Raffles and Mr Hope; which, of course, I said I should be greatly obliged to him for; and it is but just I should thank you too, for it is you that have given them. These letters may probably do me much service, for Mr E. is, I believe, very intimate with Mr Raffles. I had called at the house several times

before, but had not been fortunate enough to find them at home.

This morning I breakfasted at the Government House with T*****. His lordship was very civil, and promised to send me his letter in good time. Nothing is talked of but Lord Moira. I hope his lordship may be detained a little, however, at Madras and elsewhere: for it is said, that having so many gentlemen to dispose of, fifty at least must be sent to seek their fortunes to the eastward, and I wish to anticipate them.

Three or four of his aides-de-camp are here, — —. Nothing can be more splendid than their dresses. The other poor moonsheds are quite eclipsed—gold lace, ostrich feathers, and mustaches in profusion.

There is an — —, too, here, whose imagination has been sufficiently heated with the tales of Indian wealth, as to have made him give up between two and three thousand pounds per annum in England, to come out under Lord Moira's auspices.

The story I told my father about the Austrians, wants, it seems, confirmation. I gave it, however, as I received it. These ships add nothing to what is known about the arrangements for Java, &c.

every thing is in a state of profound ignorance, to be delighted, perhaps, by Lord Moira's arrival. His powers as governor-general, commence on his landing at Madras.

Calcutta is so idle a place, that of course reading is almost out of the question; but I have seen the outside of a new poem, "*Hokoby*," in the shops. It appears to be not very long; prove only *forty-two verses!!* The authors of the "*Rejected Addresses*" are two brothers of the name of Smith. Lawyers.

I have just read a pretty good poem, called "*Agnes, the Indian Captive*," written by a brother of Mr M*****s, and dedicated to him.

Mrs Graham's book makes much noise here—almost, of course, on every side. There are two or three copies in Calcutta; but I have not yet succeeded in seeing it.

Dr Wilson has published a translation of a Sanscrit poem, called the "*Cloud Messenger*," extremely well done. It does him great credit; very far better than the translation you saw of the "*Indian Sazana*."

I am so engaged all day, that I can scarcely look into a book. My friend, Dr G*****, has become the editor of the "*Mirror*." He, Commodore

H***, and several others, purchased Mr Bruce's shares. I have given him the pieces of poetry we marked, and have desired, when they are inserted, it may be done without any signature whatever.

I am sorry the O*****s are not going up, for you would have liked them, I am sure. This house is an extremely pleasant one—and improving too; for we have French constantly spoken by French visitors very often running—reading aloud—puzzles—anagrams, &c. &c.—all exactly in the way I like.

I have had several games at chess with Sir W***** H*****, Major L***, J*** P*****, and some others, and have been very successful with them all—only lost one game—no credit lost, however—two castles and a bishop to a queen, when one of the castles marched inadvertently into the queen's check, leaving me in such a situation that I could not rally. I would soften my losses to any one but you; but here I represent Moor-shelahed, and must not lose any of its character. But I must not speak of chess now—my sheet is closing.

LETTER LXXIV

29th September 1863.

I quit not leave Calcutta without one more writing, though I have but little to say, and that little all bewildered and confused from the bustle I am in from my near departure. We leave town to-morrow morning, positively. Indeed the ship has been quite ready some time, but the pilot would not move her till the spring-tides were over, fearing to lose her anchors and cables.

I shall leave Bengal with a very, very heavy heart—my only cheering hope, that of soon visiting it again. But forwards—I ought to look forwards; yet my eyes will be refractory, and, in spite of myself, I cannot but turn them very often to what I have left. I must try to drown all these reflections by plunging deep into the study of Malay and Dutch—but what horrible substitutes!

To change the theme, however. And first, of

one which at present engrosses the whole attention of Calcutta—Lord Minto. He has at length arrived at the Sandheads. The news of it came last night, and a very large train are flocking down the river to meet him. From Madras a letter was received from him yesterday to Sir G***** N*****, but not a line to Lord M*****. This does not augur much friendship between them the short time they are here together; and, though this ground is so trifling, yet many people assume on it that several of Lord M*****'s late appointments will be annulled.

His predecessor, by the way, has behaved very ungraciously in my case. Mr R*** told him, in the beginning of the month, that I should sail about the 13th, and he promised that his letter should be ready before that time. Sir G***** N***** reminded him also by talking of it to him, yet the time passed, and no letter. I then went to him with T*****. He enquired particularly when I should sail, which I then believed would be the 20th. Again a promise—and again forgotten. Mr R*** and I again called on him, and he then assured us the letter should be sent next day.

Young E*****, too, promised to remind him—that this is Wednesday, and none has come. Mr R*** will ask him once more to-day; and if he choose, as he perhaps may, to forget once more, I must go without it. The doing so, particularly as my expectation of having it has been mentioned to General N*****, and probably by Mr E*****, to Mr Raffles, will be vastly agreeable! Still, there will be one consolation in it—I may the sooner return. Of course, I cannot doubt his lordship's intentions in my favour, and expect yet to receive his letter; but it would have been more handsome not to have given me the irksome office of this repeated reminding. He should have known the proverb—"Who gives quickly, gives twice."

Sir G***** N***** has behaved very differently—not a moment's waiting—not even to be asked for them at all. He and Lady N***** have both written by another ship, and have given me letters to take in my hand. I have received the extreme kindness from them both during my stay here—dining with them two or three times a week; in short, nothing could be kinder. Sir

G***** N***** has promised to bear me in his recollection, whenever any opportunity occurs here of doing me service, by writing or speaking.

Without doubt, Jara will be a King's government. He, therefore, may very greatly promote my interests by knowing; most probably, the military governor that will be sent there, and by recommending me to him. I have said a great deal of myself—but you are so kind, that I do not fear allowing my pen to take its course.

Yours of the 22d has been quite a treat to me. I read over your account of Moorish-dahed parties with the greatest interest—dashed only with many a regret that I was not there. * * * *

* * * * *

Apropos of riddles, I have at length discovered the answer to the long riddle you have, beginning, "An ancient city of no small renown." It is "Shrewsbury!!" The solution to the several lines are—ship, harness, ringing, (bells,) execution, whistling, submission, beauty, Venice, riches, and youth. Some of these answers are indifferent, and the title given to Shrewsbury is very questionable.

I always puzzled my brains by fancying it must

be in Italy or Greece. How to thread the needle I cannot describe to you—but it is a trick.

Since writing the above, Lord M****'s letter has arrived—the result of Mr R****'s visit, I conclude. I own the delay of it vexed me greatly, for my friends here were constantly asking whether I had it—and troubling Mr R**** so much was very unpleasant. I shall now go fully armed into the lists, and hope to write you of success.

Lord Moira is expected to arrive in town to-morrow evening, or the morning after. Calcutta to-day, between the Barrackport play and his lordship, is quite deserted. Mr and the Miss C***** are gone to the first as a visit to your friend Mrs R****.

Once more—but I hope not for a very long time—adieu! And may every blessing, every happiness, my dear Mrs —, be with you. Let this but equal my wishes, and you will have naught left to desire.

LETTER LXXV.

Java, December 1812.

At length I have the pleasure of addressing you from my journey's end — this dreadful island of Java; dreadful, however, only in report, for I never saw a more beautiful country, or experienced a more agreeable climate. Batavia alone is unhealthy, somewhat from its near vicinity to a large mud-bank along the sea-coast, but very much more from the habits of its inhabitants, the Dutch; who, living most grossly, as they do every where, sleep after every meal, shut their houses closely up during the day, and sit in the evening drinking draughts of their own country liquor by the side of vile dank ditches, dignified by the name of *canals*. This is the regular routine, and with such it is hardly to be wondered at that three out of five was the average annual mortality. The English, by adopting quite an opposite system, preserve their health now

as well as in Bengal: there is hardly any sickness among them. Batavia itself is certainly a low, unwholesome spot; and, so strong is its ill repute, that no Englishman ventures to sleep there a single night—they all reside at Weltevreden and Ryswick, pleasant towns at about six miles' distance; and if they are obliged to have offices in the city, visit them in the morning, and come out in the afternoon. But I am speaking of custom, &c., very decidedly, when I have seen so little that I have no right to advance any opinion on the subject. The city of Batavia itself, is, I think, very handsome; and particularly striking to a new-comer, as being totally unlike any thing either in Bengal or England. The streets are broad and clean, mostly with rows of trees at the sides, and canals in the middle; and the houses, which touch each other as in England, are particularly neat—all red-tiled, abundantly glazed, and many with facings of the Dutch painted small slabs, and marble floors, forming altogether an odd, but very pleasing appearance. I wrote to my father immediately after my arrival here, by the Hooghly, but was then so hurried, knowing only of its being about to sail an hour before the packet was off, that I could only write that letter, and

desired him, therefore, to communicate its contents to you. The *Discovery* also sailed from hence three days ago, but I could not write at all by her, as letters by the present conveyance must reach Bengal much sooner. This will go in the *Hector* to Madras, and from thence, of course, overland. There is a chance even that it will arrive before the *Hughly*, which went out Batavia and Penang. I must, therefore, write as under that supposition; and you, I hope, will excuse the repetition should it prove erroneous. We arrived here on the 3d, after a very pleasant passage from Bencoolen, where I had spent ten days extremely agreeably with Mr S——. On first landing, I found not a single person at home to whom I had any letters, though so abundantly stocked in that way, many being in other parts of the island, and those still stationed here gone to a great Bta given in the interior by a Dutch gentleman. I was obliged to go on board again, therefore, the first night; but I have had too kind a reception since, to complain of any want of hospitality. I sent my letters up to General Nightingale, who resides at a most beautiful spot here, about thirty miles from Batavia, and he immediately sent me down an invitation to come up and

live with him until provision could be made for me, which, he did not doubt, would be very soon. Mr. Raffles, he said, was in the eastern part of the island, and that he himself should sail on the 15th, in the Malabar cruiser, to join him at Sourabaya, where he would take me with him. I accordingly came up here, and am now very pleasantly settled with the general till something is decided respecting me, which must be soon. We went down to Weltevreden on the 13th, with the intention of being ready to sail, but the general has altered his mind: he finds that his presence is not indispensably necessary; and as, at this season, travelling on account of the rains would prove very disagreeable, he delays his trip till the month of March. My letters to Mr. Raffles I have, however, sent to him by Major J***** who went to him a day or two after I arrived, being appointed resident at Solo, the best and most respectable appointment in the island. General Nightingale has written to Mr. Raffles about me, and it will depend on his answer whether I shall proceed to him by the Malabar, which is to sail in about a week, or wait here for return, which will be towards the latter end of January, very probably the latter. I

am not idle at present. Mr Assey, the secretary, who is constantly up here, gives me employment in writing letters, making extracts, &c. &c., which teaches me much, and gives me a good insight into the way business is carried on here. I expect that Mr Raffles will desire that I shall continue in *this* department, under his care, until he has some situation vacant for me, and I shall be well pleased at the arrangement. Any thing in the scribbling way, so that it be something somewhat less mechanical than mere copying, will be agreeable, for I have a little passion—not high, as my good friend Mr D*** calls it—for pen and ink. At present, however, I shall not give him reason to complain against my love of long letters; for however inclined I may be, and inclined I always am, when addressing you, to give my pen ample employment, I have not the time to do it. Captain D**** of the *Hecate*, perhaps you know him, has breakfasted here to-day, and announced that he will sail to-morrow—rather sudden intelligence; and, to make it still more provoking, just as I was sitting down to devote the whole day (what an escape!!! D*** will cry out) to my Moorshedabad friends, Mrs S***** chaf-

linged me at these. The morning is past; we dine at four, and Captain D**** is off immediately after. I will not, therefore, make excuses for my scribbling, or the shortness of my letter.

By the next opportunity, I hope to amuse D*** with a sheet or two extra, and to tell you that I am at last fixed in some appointment, I hope, in this neighbourhood; but more probably at some of the out-stations.

P**** Q****, you will know before this reaches you, is again returned to Bengal. Your letter to him I will therefore send you back. I would enclose it in this, but that I have left it with my boxes at Wellesreeden.

You will be surprised to hear that I have seen R** A***. Concluding, of course, that he was at Amburna, I did not, immediately on my arrival, make inquiries after him, but learned he was here by accidentally hearing his name mentioned. I instantly posted off, and found him at Hyack, on the eve of departure for Port Jackson. He was looking out at all well, being but just recovered from a very severe illness, which had obliged him to quit Ilanca, where he held a very good appointment, which he was obliged to resign; unfortunately,

to come here; and from hence he was ordered, by the doctors, to take a voyage to strengthen his constitution, which was much injured by his severe illness, and a relapse would have been dreadful. A ship being on the point of sailing for Port Jackson, he was advised to go thither; and this advice he has followed. Poor B***! this fever has been particularly unfortunate for him, obliging him to give up a situation where he had had begun even to earn money; and carrying off what he had saved—between two and three thousand ruples—in expenses from Banca to Batavia, and from hence to Port Jackson. I do not know what his appointment was, nor can I just now learn; but it gave him three or four hundred ruples above his pay.

He was quite recovered from his illness when I saw him, and wanted only strength to be quite well again. I saw him but for a few hours. He sailed in the *Frederick*. He made most anxious inquiries after his father and yourselves, reproaching himself bitterly for his neglect of writing, and expressing the greatest gratitude that you remembered him, which he said he did not deserve. On this score I did not spare him, telling him that he certainly had behaved very ill, and begging he would write just

a few lines to his excellent father. He promised he would certainly do so, and send me the letter to forward to you with mine; but this he has not done, and the idle young gentleman, I fear, has not written at all. You know poor B**; he has the best inclinations possible, but he cannot conquer his indolence in this way. Pray, remember me most kindly to his father; and by the next opportunity you shall hear more of him. At present, the first dinner bell is ringing, and I must conclude before I have communicated a thousand things, or made a thousand inquiries.

Oblige me by sending this, with the enclosed, to my father. My letter to him, by the Boughly, may possibly not have arrived, and that provoking Captain of the Hounds has given me short a notice. Pray write me a long letter about yourself. Pray excuse this hurried scrawl. Consider it, in the magazine phrase, as *—* to be continued.

LETTER LXXVI.

April 1814

I did not write by the last cruiser; but, indeed, I could not help it. To you, however, it is not necessary to make an excuse; for you know too well the pleasure I feel in addressing you, to attribute my silence either to indolence or forgetfulness. I was positively so engaged till the moment of its sailing, that I could not have mustered a sheet. The only few scribbled lines I sent were to my father—and those written after the ship was dispatched—at a venture of reaching it.

You will laugh at my being so mightily occupied; but recollect into how new a situation I have thus suddenly fallen;—every thing to learn—and yet to proceed at once, as if every thing had been learned. The best proof I can give you of my diligence, is this not having read a single novel, a single poem, or played those games at chess since

I have been with Mr. Raftes—but, above all, my omission by the late censor says every thing.

I have some little ambition, and, being placed in a situation so far above my expectations, I will at least strive to the utmost to requit myself so as to justify, in some measure, the partiality that has been shown me.

You will have been astonished to hear of my appointment. It is one of the most respectable, and certainly the most pleasing to myself; for, had I had free choice of situations, I should have selected this—thus is, considering my inclination only—ability will come by and by; at least I will try hard for it. My salary has been fixed at 1200 roubles per month, which also has exceeded my expectations—but Mr. Raftes, General Nighingale, and Mr. Hope, are all more kind to me than I can express.

I enclose you a copy of the letter I have received, advising me of this. You will perceive by it the nature of my duties—not a little extensive. They keep me as closely to my desk as even D*** in his busiest time is kept. Indeed, I generally begin at daylight, and, with only such ~~your~~ intervals as breakfast and dinner, keep at it till eleven

at night. I unluckily was appointed at the worst period in the year for business, when despatches were to be framed both for England and Bengal. My predecessor had always been engaged in depuration, settling districts, &c. : so that every thing was in hurry arrears, and, consequently, I have had to lag hard. But my way is now more smooth, and I shall go on, I may venture to say, pretty well.

All this is and egotism ; but you desired me to give you a particular account of myself, and all I do wish is, that you may pay me well in kind—I never can have enough of dear Coosimbazar. I have now, from my window, a prospect of the most beautiful picturesque scenery. The descent from the house almost precipitate—in the bottom a valley filled with rice, with a swarming little village on the banks of a stream, which rushes down by twenty torrents, and roars, foaming, over rocks innumerable; in the background, a majestic range of mountains, wooded to the top, and capped in clouds, the nearest not more than twenty miles off; nothing, indeed, can exceed the beauty of the scene. I wish I possessed a little *finishing* skill to embody it for you on paper: yet such is the power of association, that the red road and stunted cedar avenue, or even the

muddy lane and damp walls of the Rabona' house and Portuguese chapel, as I passed them in my break-down buggy and Rongpoon ladies, pleased me much more. How often do I look back! yet it is an impartial retrospect. Like dreams of the *bon-à-propos* it spoils all taste for the dull present—mark, however, I am not gloomy or dissatisfied: I was certainly sooted by inactivity before I came, but I have now opportunities for exertion, and am most grateful for what has been done for me.

In speaking of Mr Raffles, you will think me, perhaps, biased by his kindness to me; but really, setting this aside, and judging impartially from what I have seen of him, and I have now seen and marked him closely three months, I do not hesitate to say, that I think most highly of him. He is a superior character—perfectly the gentleman—of the most polished manners—and of a society of disposition I have not seen exceeded. This, perhaps, is his fault; he is rather too good-natured; and, as a governor, might have had a mixture of acid mingled in his composition with advantage. He is possessed of considerable information on most subjects; and is at once the gentleman, the scholar, and the man of business.

In the latter way he has few equals. I never saw any one more indefatigable, nor one who performs it in better or more rapid style. From morn till night he is employed, and scarcely the minutest detail on any point escapes him. This is warm panegyric, but it is sincere. To you I would not utter a sentiment I did not feel. He is no cold plodder, no calculator of merely his own interest; but possesses a high energetic mind, an ardent imagination, and I could pledge myself for his even chivalric honour: in short, for my self I truly not merely like and respect, but love him; he appears to me so amiable.

In size he is a little man, but has a very pleasing countenance, quick, intelligent eye; and the total resemblance of his features reminded me, at first, of Colonel H*****, which you will admit to be good, *à la Louisa*.

* * * * *

Next comes our chief secretary, Mr Assey. I cannot say enough of him, and like him very much indeed. He is an excellent second to Mr Hutton—quite as indefatigable, and as capable. With two such examples before me, it is impossible to shrink from any toil. Assey is uncommonly alert, quick,

and well-informed; and, what is better, judging to an amiable disposition a fine manly independence of character. He is, in short, universally admired, and fit for any thing. It is no slight proof in his favour that General G*****, though cordially disliking him as a friend of Mr. Raffles, did not in any of his attacks—and he spared few—venture a syllable against Amey.

Of course there are constantly a crowd of visitors in the house; but the above, with a doctor, a Dutch secretary, and myself, are the only permanent numbers. The doctor, Sir Thomas Swanton, is an original too; but I have not time to describe him; nor, strangers as they all are to you, will this amuse you; but my pen always carries me away.

LETTER LIXVII.

Buitenzorg, April 1814.

MR HARRIS invited me in the kindest manner to live with him while on the island. Of course nothing could be more agreeable than such an invitation, and we were regularly domesticated. My office is in the house, as is Assey's also.

This place is near forty miles from Batavia, most beautifully situated, and has what is called a fine, cool, bracing climate: the season almost always the same—never sufficiently warm to make a poncho necessary, yet cool enough to make a blanket agreeable—for me; but I am quite heterodox this way. It is very chilly and damp, and not one tenth so pleasant as the Bengal gentle heats. There is a great deal too much rain, owing to our close vicinity to the mountains. The clouds were rolling down them, and favour us with a shower

every afternoon; and I detest rain—it makes both body and spirits uncomfortable.

I have paid what attention I could to the languages, and understand somewhat of Malay; but I can get no leisure for regular study. As soon as I am able to do this, I intend to devote it to the study of Javanese; which is an entirely different language, and possesses a distinct character.

By the way, you do not perhaps know where Java is; that is, according to its appellation here. Batavia is not in it; nor is Bantam. It begins at Cherbon, and includes only the eastern part of the island. Now, as I have travelled over Java, I ought to have given you my adventures there; but we travelled with such rapidity, and our reception every where was so hospitable and beautiful—triumphant fashion, that I could not have mentioned them, and have not had opportunity since. But I was extremely pleased with my journey, and much gratified with the sights—as plays, *oudree-shinies*, antiquities, pagodas, tigers, buffalo, hog, goat, dog, and quail fights, &c. &c. &c.

The island is, certainly, the most beautiful I ever saw. Indeed the scenery among the mountains exceeded any thing I had ever imagined even.

The hog and goat fight was vastly amusing. A wild hog and beautiful goat were turned into a small arena, a stool being allowed the goat to leap on occasionally. At first he was very cautious, and, watching an opportunity, jumped down and bit the hog whenever he turned his back. His escapes and frights were comical in the extreme; but, in a very short time, he had the better, and at length beat the hog from place to place, till he fell quite exhausted and vanquished.

Next followed a battle-royal—three wild hogs, six dogs, and the victorious goat. The hogs were sure to please, most of the dogs in the same strain, but the goat as fresh and frolicsome as ever. Never was combatant more impartial: hog or dog were the same to him, and all must studiously avoid him.

The tiger and buffalo fights afforded little sport. The latter gains almost invariably an easy conquest.

But I must not ramble on in this way any more. I return you P. G****'s letter; and thank you as much for it as if I had had the pleasure of delivering it. His two books I would also return, but I have mislaid one of them. They shall be sent by the next opportunity.

If Mrs H**** is still at Herhapore, pray remember me to her, and tell her that I had the pleasure of seeing her brother at Bannang. He is not in any situation, but is worth a considerable sum of money, I heard, and has a very respectable character. His wife—you may set her mind at ease by telling her she is not a Malay—she is Dutch, but not of the best class—born in the colony, and never was in Europe, which makes a great distinction among them.

If pure Dutch there are few here, and the language universally talked among the Yafra is Malay; and indeed many of them understand no other. Dutch is almost as foreign as English.

Dr H***** arrived here by the South-easton. I have had the pleasure of seeing a good deal of him lately, and am happy to tell you that his health is wonderfully improved: all his head-aches and other complaints have disappeared, and he is looking quite stout. With his usual good fortune, he tumbled out of a carriage, or rather it overset with him, a few days ago—he escaped with a severe bruising. He has just gone with General Nightingale to the eastern part of the island. The

General is going a tour through the several stations and H***** accompanies him.

The Doctor has some little hopes of prize-money, but I fear he will be disappointed. The Rajah of the neighbouring island of Bala, some time ago, sent over a prize with sundriana goods, which was of course seized; but, considering his probable ignorance of custom-regulations, the government very liberally ordered the release of the vessel, and wrote to him a mild letter, hoping he would not do so again.

The foolish little chief was, however, indignant, and not content with reprisal, by seizing a small boat of ours, sent over an expedition of about fifteen others.

They landed at Banyowangia, where a Lieutenant Davis was resident. Him they attacked, but having a guard of less than twenty Sipahs, he fought stoutly, and cut them to pieces; not thirty escaped to tell of their defeat. Our loss was two men.

This Rajah certainly deserves a little more chastigation, and General Nightingale will use his discretion in returning, or not, the compliment of inva-

you; but I think the Rajah will make such submissions, and so pray to be pardoned, that a Ball war will not be waged.

When I began writing this, I thought a *crabber* would go to Bengal. The *Antelope* was daily expected from Bancea for this purpose; but having overstayed her time, a small vessel called the *Gossamer* is taken up, which will sail to-morrow with Mr Assay. He goes to Bengal in charge of the despatches which contain Mr Raffles' replies to General G*****'s charges, that he may be ready to afford such further information as the Supreme Government may require.

I do not think they will want any more; for the replies are full, clear, and well, I trust, as deserves; but if they should, Assay is master of every subject relating to this island: I have already said enough of him: he is equal to any thing; and I know not superior talents or finer disposition. I feel the warmest friendship for him, and, should you chance to see him, I need not ask you to show him attention. You will, I am sure, like him; he is a particular friend of T*****'s, which will be a recommendation to you, I know. He speaks of paying Borthampore a visit, if he has time. I hope he may.

He does not go up to Bougal as a mere agent of Mr Raffles in this business, but is sent with the entire concurrence of the Council: and carries with him the strongest letters from General Nightingale and Mr Hope, to all their friends. They are both much attached to him: indeed, he is deservedly an universal favourite—esteemed by every one. I shall pray heartily for his return: for we shall feel his absence here. For myself, it will give me a considerable increase of business: but that I do not care about. I am willing to do my utmost.

LETTER LXVIII.

April 1844

On Assey's departure, it was first arranged that I should have been acting secretary in his absence, and a resolution of Council was drawn out to that effect; but, on further consideration, it was thought better to leave the appointment vacant. There were several reasons for this. Assey's absence will, we hope, be so short, that it is hardly worth making the appointment. There is, too, a deputy secretary, who, though not sufficiently in Mr Hather's confidence to be appointed to this, and who has, indeed, always been confined to the details of the Bazaar office; yet this kind of superannuation would vex him, perhaps, much; and for two or three months only it is not worth it. It would have been unpleasant to myself, indeed, for I like Mr; he is a pleasant young man, and I should not have liked to have been the cause of annoying his feel-

ings for the more seclusion of a month or two. I heard, therefore, with pleasure, the present arrangement settled. There is no acting secretary to be appointed; but Mr ***** and myself are to divide the duties; he keeping what he at present chiefly manages—the Ratarian business; and myself—the Bultenorg.

Mr Haffes here have constantly, and almost all the offices are here; at least, all that Mr Haffes is particularly interested in. I must, for D****'s satisfaction, give you the names of the departments which I am to have the conduct of:—Secret and Political, Foreign Dependencies, Military, Revenue, and Judicial. I hope D**** will now consider me with proper respect. In real truth, I am so surprised myself at tumbling into all this business, that I can hardly believe myself awake.

I am to be appointed, however, acting private secretary, and shall have some increase of letters by that, too. Now I am going over all my honours, I must not omit to mention, that I am a member of that most celebrated and flourishing body—the Society of Arts and Sciences at Rataria. Contribution, however, is out of the question. I despair, almost ever, to read or write again on my own

account. Like D**** I must now give all my time to my honorable employers, and earn my salary as well as I can.

Should Assey visit your neighbourhood, I need not ask you to be very civil to him.—both D*** and yourself would, I am sure, be pleased with him. I cannot in this letter enter on the merits of the dispute between Mr Raffles and General G*****. But as I would rather have your opinions than any other's I know, and would sooner gain you as a friend, to any friend of mine, than the Governor-General himself, I will give you a regular account, or abstract, of the charges and replies. This I have begun, but am afraid I shall not be able to finish in time. I have, however, two or three hours to-morrow morning that I can devote to it, and so that I will get on as far as I can. This, however, must be strictly confidential and private; for, situated as I am, it might not look well in me to discuss these points. But I betray no confidence. All particulars are necessarily—from the enquiries, and proceedings that have been necessarily founded on them—notorious here. It is the common subject of conversation every where—and a hundred letters will convey what mine does, though not.

perhaps, in such dry regularity, or an attempt at it. Mr. Hailes, too, wishes every part of his conduct to be open to public view. He courts every inquiry—and the more he is known the more he will rise in estimation.

To acquit my conscience entirely, I mentioned to Assey that I wished to write to my particular friends on the subject of this business, among the other news of Java, and asked whether it was wrong. The reply was—"It will be all probability be as generally known soon, that you may write what you like, in my opinion"—and accordingly, I have indulged my pen. But, nevertheless, show it only to General P****, and oblige me by telling me what his and D****'s opinions are. Yourself, I do hope, will think with me on this point—I could not bear that you should be ranged on the opposite side. Pray, do so for Mr. Hailes, and let not all my paper and ink be lost. General Nightingale and Mr. Hope have taken a decided part in his favour, yet the General was before a friend of G*****'s,—but the inquiries he made, and the unanimous evidence he heard, carried conviction with them. He said at once, in the handsomest manner—"When I came to the island I came with

unfavourable impressions of Mr. Raffles, but it did not require to know him two days to be misdirected. Yet my part was resolved on—to preserve neutrality if any thing of this kind occurred. But now, when I see innocents trampled on—such columns attacking it—I cannot but come forward, and will support Mr. Raffles to the extent of my power.” Was not this noble, handsome conduct? But General Nightingale is no Asiatic specimen of a man—a truly good man.

Mr. Assey carried from him not only the warmest letters on the subject to all his friends in Bengal, but he has written by Captain T*****, who has taken a copy of the despatches to England, to all his friends there, and those friends are not weak ones.

H***** (has raised) all time—but can he lay it when it is raised?—I think not. I want not to be so full of these matters as to omit to acknowledge your welcome letters of the 30th November and 9th December, which I received by Dr. H*****. A thousand thanks for all your good wishes. I am discontented no longer—but very busy and contented. Happiness, you know, is not to be expected in the absence of so many dear friends.

My father has not sent me any of the journal you speak of. I have had but half-a-dozen lines from him, giving me intelligence of my youngest sister's marriage. * * * * *

But now I talk to you of family matters. I know I may talk of them, for you know all our domestic politics.

How much I am obliged to you for all the Marshalled news! I love to read of your parties and amusements. I am not, like Horace Walpole, an admirer of *more minus propter*, but *his uome propter* in your letters have so many pleasing associations, that I am delighted to see them.

Your excellent uncle's remembrance of me is most gratifying. I need not ask you to say every thing for me to him; you know how I respect, and I may add, love him. I wish I could please him with some account of B. A.; but we have had no arrivals from New South Wales since he left this.

I am very glad you at length know the C*****s. They will improve on you every day, and I hope you saw much of them in Calcutta. Miss C***** is, in my opinion, a model of what a young lady ought to be; and I saw her chumby, living in the house for two months.

Do not lose your chess. I must do so necessarily, for I have no opportunities to play, and my only antagonists have been Mrs N***** and Amey. I may venture to say, I can beat them both; but they play very good games, (mark the implication,) and I should improve by playing with them, but want of leisure will not allow. Amey and myself, though living together, did not play a game, I believe, for three months; and Mrs N***** I see only once or twice a-month now, and shall not, at all, for the next four or five. She is an extremely pleasant ladylike lady, and I have found her all that General M***** told me I should.

If Camps be with you, or in your letters to Hongkong, make my warmest remembrance. To General P***** and his family, I need not ask to remember me. You know how I like him.

I have sent through J. P***** some half-dozen of Japan wry to D***, General P*****, M*****, &c. These are scanty quantities, but I could get the little I did with considerable difficulty; and all the misadventures in the way of boats, &c. were brought long before I could visit the shops, being forty miles from Batavia, and seldom visiting it.

I am disappointed at this extremely, for the things, though trifling in value, are rarities in Bengal. We shall, however, have another investment from that quarter this year, and I will be more provident.

R***** tells me he has succeeded in getting from a friend, who was an early purchaser, a Japan shank, which he has sent to R*****. Is not this provoking? D*** and the two Generals, not to be sent any to—but the market is passed. They shall however, I am determined, be full auxiliaries the next investment.

To keep in D***'s good grace, I must close this letter—it is very long-winded.

Pray, ask D*** to write me sometimes at his leisure. I want to know how Baidamnatty and Putsharry get on—and other such matters that I can't ask a lady to write of.

LETTER LXXIX.

April 1811.

I write you a long letter very lately, which I hope you have received. A second one, containing a view of General C*****'s affair with Mr Raffles followed, but was too late for the Gemma—its fate I have not yet learned. It has, I hope, been put into the packet of the Mary, and the delay will then have been trivial; but if it has been sent by the Virginia, I shall be very sorry, for she has just sprung a leak, which may detain her in this port a considerable time. Taking it for granted you have received it however, by the Mary, I will give you the sequel to this long, very long story.

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I believe I forgot to ask you to congratulate C***** for me, on his marriage. Mr Hope

also desires me to send his kindest remembrances to him.

How does H***** succeed this year? Pray remember me to him, and tell him that Java is an extremely fine country, and has numerous good appointments in it. I hope he has not given up his intention of coming here. There seems to be no prospect of a change in the government here, for some time, between King and Company, as three large China ships are posted to this island in the next season.

The papers I enclose, are for your own and D***'s information and amusement, and I wish our friend General P***** to read them. I write this very hurriedly.

NOTE BY EDITOR.

Another packet was forwarded some time after this, but was unfortunately lost; and early in 1815, the friend to whom most of the above letters were addressed, received the melancholy intelligence of Mr Addison's death from a medical gentleman who had been at Java.

LETTER LXXX.

Naples, March 1815.

MY DEAR MRS *****,

It is with sincere and unfeigned sorrow I have to communicate to you the melancholy intelligence of the death of our excellent young friend, George Addison, who fell a victim to that baneful scourge—the Batavia fever, a few days before I left that place. He had accompanied the governor on a short cruise to the straits of Sunda; and on his return, when landing from the vessel, got wet with

the next, and sat during the evening in his wet clothes. This is the only remarkable cause of his illness; as, at the time of its attack, he was in excellent health. He however remained well for several days after, and on the Sunday morning preceeding his attack, he was some hours with me, giving me his commands for Bengal, in good health and fine spirits. On the Tuesday, he felt languid and heavy, and diminished in tone. Wednesday, he had a smart attack of fever in the forenoon, but it went off at night. Next evening it returned, and as he was then at Hulumong, the governor's country residence, sixty miles from town, Sir Ascy, who was with him, and Sir Thomas Sevestre, a Madras surgeon, sent an express to the governor, with a letter for me. I was paying a farewell visit to him when it arrived on Friday forenoon. He immediately ordered his carriage, and dispatched troopers to all the stages to have horses in readiness, and I was with him in about four hours; but, alas! too late to do any good. He was in a state of stupor; but, on being roused, and my name being mentioned, he just for a moment lifted his eyes, as if sensible to the sound; he again immediately sunk into the same state, and con-

lived so until about four on Saturday morning when he expired. It must be a severe blow to his poor afflicted father.

Mr Raffles was most severely affected when I communicated the melancholy news to my father. He has sustained a severe loss by his death, and laments him much. He is to write Mr Addison when his state of mind will admit. Poor George, the day he visited me, brought with him a silk cloak for his father, and three japan boxes for me, to take round with me as presents: one for you, one for Mrs C*****, and one for Miss C*****. I am not yet certain when I shall reach Bengal, &c.—Yours very sincerely,

J. Raffles.



Almost the same time a letter was received by the same friend from the afflicted father, which is annexed as an affecting tribute to the amiable character of this lamented young man.

Worcester, March 1811.

My dear Mrs *****

I have to return you my most grateful heartfelt thanks for your very kind, most friendly letter of the 3d instant, which I found in a most powerful degree comforting and consoling. To you, who so fully knew, and who so highly estimated, my poor departed boy, it would be superfluous to write of his merits, or of the magnitude of my loss. That George enjoys, in his removal to a better world, all the joys and happiness promised by our blessed Saviour, I am fully convinced of; for I declare most solemnly I knew not, nor ever suspected, he was addicted to any vice. He was religious, and full of faith in Jesus Christ. By death he suffers not in being removed from a world of troubles, pains, and woes. I should—I ought, to resign him without repining. The task is hard

and difficult. My tongue utters my submission to the decree of the Almighty of the universe, Creator of all; yet my heart suffers not from my own individual loss; but it feels for the great distress his mother, and his sisters, and brother, most most painfully experience in his death. He was beloved—adored by them. I looked to George as the future guardian and protector (when I might be no more) of those I hoped to leave to his protecting care. That hope is no more! God has taken my son—I must submit—I will not murmur.

* * * * *

I return the letter Robertson addressed to you. Allow me to say I am extremely gratified that he is bringing round to you a slight memorial of regard from a poor young man, who esteemed, who valued you beyond all others. His friendship for you and D*** was not to be exceeded.—With esteem and respect, I am yours much obliged.

J. ANNEX.

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